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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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JAWAHAR PLANS BIG PURGE OF OFFICIALS

'QUIT INDIA' ECHO

Task For Provisional Govt. When It Is Constituted

RECALL OF SIND GOVERNOR

KARACHI, July 21. (A.P.A.): Prof. Malkani of the Sind Assembly told newsmen today that Nehru was determined to purge Government of all officials guilty of brutality since the Congress disturbances of 1942.

Malkani also quoted Nehru as stating that the question of formation of Provisional Government would be taken up as soon as the Constituent Assembly is set up.

On the question of Government purge, Prof. Malkani said: "Panditji's attitude from the very beginning has been that all those who have since 1942 acted vindictively or brutally or illegally or despite public opinion must be removed as soon as the Provisional Government is set up."

Nehru was also quoted by Malkani as saying that the question of recall of the Governor of Sind, Sir Francis Mudie, would be taken up by the Provisional Government when it is formed.

The Sind Congress alleges that the Governor violated the constitution in proroguing the Sind Assembly to prevent a "no-confidence" motion against the League Ministry which they assert is in a minority.

COLLECTIVE FINES IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn), July 21, (API): The Nizam's Government have ordered the imposition of collective fines of Rs. 3,000 on Sangui Buzurg, a village in Basmath Taluqa and Rs. 5,000 on Kanegaon Village in Parbhani Taluqa for non-payment of grain levy by cultivators of the respective villages. Those cultivators who have already paid their levy and declared their stocks of grain will be exempted from payment of these fines. The fines have been imposed under the Collective Grain Levy order.

Explaining the reasons for the imposition of the fines, a Press Note says: "It has been brought to the notice of Government that a large number of cultivators belonging to Sangui Buzurg and Kanegaon villages refused to give the levy grain even though their crops were fairly good and they had in their possession large undeclared stocks. Certain villagers of Sangui Buzurg armed with lathis assaulted a Girdawar who had gone to the village to collect the levy. At Kanegaon also two Girdawars, a tahsil clerk and a peon were set upon by armed villagers with the result that the peon died on the spot while two Girdawars and the tahsil clerk were badly wounded." Apart from the usual legal proceedings which have been set afoot Government have decided to impose the collective fine stated above.

KAMALADEVI LEAVES FOR BANGALORE

Will Reach Bezwada On Saturday Next

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Bangalore tonight "en route" to Madras and Bezwada.

Mrs. Kamaladevi will reach Madras on the 26th morning after a two days' stay in Bangalore. She will be reaching Bezwada on the morning of the 27th instant to inquire into alleged irregularities in the District Congress elections in Andhra. She expects to leave Bezwada for Mangalore on the evening of the 28th instant.

Morarji's Fresh Peace Moves In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 21. (A.P.I.): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, met the members of the Peace Committee. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Muslim League Leader, was specially invited to be present. At the suggestion of the Minister the committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a scheme for restoring peace in the city. Subsequently, he met Pressmen and urged them to exercise restraint in their writings.

One incidents of stabbing was reported today in the city.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 21 (API).—The Police opened fire last night in Dariyapur locality where stones and brickbats were exchanged by rival parties. Five rounds were fired but no one was injured. Two police men were hit by stones. The police rounded up eight persons.

Curfew has been extended by another week from tomorrow.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, (right) President, Central Legislative Assembly, delivering his Convocation Address to the successful lady graduates of the S. N. D. T. College at Sundrabai Hall, on Saturday.

Bombay City May Be Isolated

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STAFF STAGE MIDNIGHT STRIKE

B. P. T. U. C.'s Call For General Hartal To-day

BOMBAY, Sunday.

When the clock struck the midnight hour to-day, window delivery of even press telegrams was stopped, as the men went on strike according to their schedule.

Soon after they walked out of the Central Telegraph Office, the men went round the streets in the Fort area shouting slogans.

Over a thousand clerks and operators of the Central Telegraph Office are involved in this new development.

Thus, the members of the higher grade staff of the Central Telegraph Office have declared a strike exactly a week after the telegraph messengers, linesmen, peons and other members of the lower-grade staff struck work at midnight last Sunday.

Bombay, the hub of industrial and commercial life, might be cut off from the rest of the country with the telecommunications paralysed.

Mr. L. G. Jaur, Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union, said the strike of telegraph employees would be general and would last until their grievances were redressed. Gearing of wage levels to cost of living index is among the Telegraph Union's demands.

The Telegraph strike involves three Labour Unions. The Postal strike involves still another.

Mr. S. Samson, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, said it was impossible to foresee the extent to which the movement of telegrams would be impeded by the strike, but that it was certain it would further delay inland telegrams and the movement of cable messages between inland points and Bombay, which is a cable head.

Mr. Samson said Telegraph officials were prepared to operate wires themselves, but if absenteeism was great it would be impossible to keep up with traffic demands.

He said that Telegraphic service had been impeded recently by "disturbances" on the lines caused by strike sympathisers.

Over half a million workers throughout the province of Bombay are expected to strike work tomorrow to express their sympathy with the Postal and Telegraph strikers. This is in pursuance of the decision of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, which called upon its 71 affiliated Unions to declare a token strike of 24 hours on Monday, July 22 to support the Postal and Telegraph workers, who have been on strike for more than a week, says the Associated Press of India.

In Bombay, the entire industrial life would be affected when over 50 textile mills, which employ the largest number of workers in the city, railway and engineering workshops, factories, and even transport and utility concerns, respond to the call of their respective Unions. In the city, over 200,000 workers are expected to join the general strike while the other two industrial centres of the province which are likely to be affected by the strike are Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

ELABORATE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

A motor lorry fitted with a loud speaker apparatus went round the labour areas in the city today asking the workers to join the one-day token strike.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress has made elaborate arrangements for organising a procession of workers in the city tomorrow to demonstrate the support of industrial labour for the cause of the Postal and Telegraph strikers.

While the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union has called upon the tram and bus conductors and drivers to suspend work only for ten minutes tomorrow, the clerical staff of the B.E.S.T. Company has decided to join the general strike.

The Company, which runs the principal transport of the city, has now decided to run only a skeleton service, and has advised the public to use other means of transport in the city.

Elaborate police arrangements are made to avoid any untoward incident. Police patrols would be placed at all strategic points in the labour areas of the city.

CITY STRIKE CONTINUES

The strike of the Postal employees in the city today continues and was peaceful. As usual there was picketing at the various Post offices.

Three unpleasant incidents were reported yesterday. It is alleged that a supervisor and a clerk of the Byculla Post Office were assaulted on Saturday evening by some unknown persons. One incident of alleged intimidation was reported from Juhu.

The strikers characterised the decision of the Post Master-General to keep the Post offices and delivery centres closed on Monday as "a sign of defeatism and nervousness" on the part of the authorities.

It is gathered that the high Union officials expect a speedy and satisfactory settlement as a result of the visit of Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to Poona. It is expected that after meeting the Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. Prasad might contact Union leaders in Bombay.

"NO GOING BACK"

A meeting of the Postal and Telegraph employees was held this evening at Dongri. Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Union, Mr. K. S. Dharia, member of the Strike Committee and other Union leaders addressed the meeting. In the course of their speeches they asked the strikers not to be misled by the rumours that the Postal strikers would resume work on Monday. "Unless our demands are conceded there is no going back", they declared.

MADRAS HARTAL TOMORROW

MADRAS, July 21. (API): One day general strike of all workers in Madras city has been called for July 23 by the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress in sympathy with the postal and telegraph strike.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Trade Union Congress has also passed a resolution condemning all attempts to cause disruption among the strikers and requesting the Madras Government not to allow the use of the personnel of fire brigades and the Municipal services "for breaking the strike."

It also urged the Central Government to start immediate negotiations with the Central Strike Committee and bring about an early termination of the strike.

The general strike in Madras City will not affect the essential services like water works, electricity, scavenging and sewage according to the directive issued by the General Secretary of the T U C today.

He states that workers in the motussil would observe July 25 as 'Postal Workers Day' and abstain from work that day.

STRIKE SITUATION

A 'Communique' issued by the Post-Master General, Madras Circle today, said that the strikers at Mercara in Coorg, Tallarevu in Godavary, Fernhill and Lovedale in Nilgiri and Ponani in Malabar resumed duty yesterday.

The only new offices affected of the strike yesterday were Sankaranainer Koil in the Tinnevelly District and a few minor offices in the interior in the Bizag and Godavary Districts. The strike had also spread to the RMS Office at Madura But the mail exchange work had not been affected in the least on this account.

FALLACIOUS COMPUTATION

Cost Of Living Index Has No Relation To Actual Value Of Rupee

BOMBAY, July 21 (APA): Mr. V. G. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (including RMS) today criticised methods of computing cost of living index figures, contending that the index as now prepared makes living costs seem far lower than their true level.

He asserted that the present cost of living index, shown by Government to be at 260 points, would stand at 400 if it were based on prices actually paid by the consumer, instead of at controlled wholesale prices, the yardstick used by the Labour Department of the Bombay Government in its computations.

The profit margin between wholesale rates and retail rates is greater now than it was before the war, he said. He added the index also does not take blackmarket prices into consideration. The result, he continued, is an index far below its true level.

He asserted that the rupee had been reduced to a fourth of its pre-war purchasing power. As an example a person earning Rs. 24 as wages would be able to buy only as much goods as he would have bought with Rs. 6/- before the war, he said.

Strike Spreads

JUBBULPORE, July 20 (A.P.I.): The postmen's strike is spreading to the Nerbuda Division. The Police Sub-Inspector at Piparia station and the Post-Master together are doing work of loading and unloading the mail bags.

In Aurangabad

AURANGABAD, July 21 (A.P.I.): Postmen and Telegraph messengers in Aurangabad are on strike from this morning. The Postal staff at Jalna too are on strike from today.

Hartal In Benares

BENARES, July 21 (A.P.I.): All the markets in the city observed hartal today in sympathy with the Postal strikers.

In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 22 (A.P.I.): The Postal and Telegraph strike called by the Council of Action set up in Calcutta by seven Unions commenced at midnight tonight.

It affected the Calcutta telephone system an hour earlier, as Bengal Time, which is one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, is being served by Calcutta telephones.

No official information is yet available as to the effect of the strike on the telephone system, but calls for Burra Bazar and Park Exchanges operating in the Calcutta area met with reply that they were out of order.

Just after midnight Indian Standard Time groups of men on duty at the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta walked out peacefully in observance of the strike. According to one of the men about a hundred members of the staff, telegraphists, clerks, messengers and other lower grade men had come out.

No Call For Strike

NEW DELHI, July 21 (A.P.I.): Dr. George Noronha, General Secretary of the Federation of Post and Telegraph Unions and the Indian Telegraph Association in a statement says:

News items have appeared in various sections of the press that the Directors of Indian Telegraph Association have adopted a resolution urging their members to join the Postal strike, scheduled to begin in Calcutta on the 22nd instant. This statement is false. No such resolution has been adopted by the Directors of the Indian Telegraph Association.

Mr. M. A. Jabbar, General Secretary, Indian Postal and Telegraph Union also denies that his Union has issued any orders calling for a strike.

Congress Out To Mend Or End It

JAWAHAR AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Call To Strengthen Congress Volunteer Corps

NEW DELHI, July 21. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking this evening at the Ramlila Grounds said that circumstances had forced the British Government to agree to India's demand of summoning a Constituent Assembly for framing a constitution for a free and independent India. The Congress, Pandit Nehru added, was entering the Constituent Assembly with the object of working it out and if they found that they were unable to achieve their purpose, they would withdraw from it and wreck it.

Pandit Nehru was speaking at a public reception accorded to him on behalf of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee on his first visit to Delhi after assuming Congress Presidentship.

If the Constituent Assembly was once set up, continued Pandit Nehru, it would become a completely independent organisation. It would be composed of elected representatives from different provinces. If the British Government or the Viceroy wanted to destroy it, they could not do so. It would only be done by Indians themselves. It was his firm conviction that after the setting up of the Constituent Assembly no outside power could destroy or crush it.

Pandit Nehru said that during the last 25 years people had been following the Congress in the hope of achieving full national independence. Congress, today, was much powerful than ever before. He admitted that there was internal weakness in the Congress, but felt that it should not be allowed to stand in the way of their progress when they were engaged in fighting British Imperialism. All that was required at this critical period of Indian history was unity and strength of the people. The Congress was a platform for all shades of opinions, and it was working for the common goal of independence of the country.

Pandit Nehru referring to the action of the Sikhs who withdrew their nomination papers to the Constituent Assembly, said that in his opinion the Sikhs had not done the wise thing. They had done it in haste and anger. They had their grievances in the grouping system, but their hasty action would not take them forward.

Pandit Nehru said that he had been elected President of the Congress at the most critical period of the country. His responsibility was very great and the task ahead of him difficult. At first he was shirking to shoulder the heavy responsibility. He had to spend sleepless nights and do a great deal of heart-searching before deciding to accept the presidentship. Pandit Nehru said that he would be able to go on working as long as the people continue to help and co-operate with him. It was, in fact, the strength and love of the people which moved him forward.

Pandit Nehru did not know what was ahead of them. They wanted to move forward by peaceful means. The Government on one side was trying to come to a settlement with the Indians and on he other making all arrangements to meet any possible upheaval in the country. The Congress, he said, was also ready to throw itself into the struggle against British Imperialism, if necessary arose.

Regarding the proposed Volunteer Corps organisation the Pandit said that Mr. Shah Nawaz had been appointed in charge of the Volunteer Department. Shah Nawaz, he said, was a man of great calibre and ability. Pandit Nehru urged the formation of volunteer organisations in every city, town and village and exhorted people to join the Volunteer Corps in lakhs. Indians of all shades of opinion and religions were free to join it, he added.

DISCONTENT REPORTS IN RED FORCES

MOSCOW, July 21 (Reuter): Reports abroad of discontent and trouble in the ranks of the Red Army and Navy are sheer fantasy, cables Eric Downton, Reuter's correspondent. Troops with long periods of service at the front and on occupation duties abroad have to make certain psychological adjustments when they return home as do men in forces of other countries.

Recently, however, measures have been taken to strengthen discipline. Increased emphasis has been placed on the responsibility of Commanders and on the need for unquestioning obedience to heighten the realisation that service in the armed forces is one of the highest possible honours. A campaign is also being carried out to intensify Communist Party instruction among troops and the Party's organisations in services have been strengthened.

Public pride in services is maintained at a high level.

Stop Press

PEOPLE WITHOUT POSTAL FACILITIES

CALCUTTA, July 21 (A.P.I.): The public of Calcutta who have a normal daily inward and outward mail totalling about one million letters, are without Postal facilities today.

DELHI UNAFFECTED

NEW DELHI, July 21 (A.P.I.): Telegraph men in Delhi are working normally and are unaffected by the strike elsewhere.

Million Suffer In Chittagong

Bengal M.L.A.'s Tale Of Woe

CALCUTTA, July 21. (APD): Messages asking the flood affected people of Chittagong District to be of good courage and assuring them of the utmost possible help in relief and rehabilitation were distributed from supply-dropping Dakota planes yesterday. The messages were from the District Magistrate.

A member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly from Chittagong, Maulavi Ali Ahmed Chaudhury, in a Press statement described how he and his family took shelter in a country boat when their house in Rangunia was inundated by knee-deep water during the floods on the night of July 10. Amid the shrieks and moans of distressed people and the splashes of collapsing houses they spent the night in the boat. The next morning Rangunia presented the appearance of a sea. Many of the helpless people took shelter in country boats, treetops and on the hills. Mr. Chaudhury estimates that nearly 1,000,000 people have suffered by the floods in Rangunia.

"The lives of 50,000 families are affected by the floods," says an appeal for help in the shape of money, clothing, food and medicines for the sufferers, issued by the Chittagong flood relief Committee.

Nehru-Viceroy Meeting To-day

NEW DELHI, July 21. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's meeting with the Viceroy will take place on Monday evening.

NEW PETROL RECORD

LONDON, July 21. (A.P.A.): The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company pumped a record 16,639,490 tons of petroleum from its fields in southern Iran last year, an increase of 3,500,000 tons over 1944, the Company's annual report said Sunday.

EXPERT COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

NEW DELHI, July 21 (A. P. I.): The Congress Expert Committee appointed in connection with the Constituent Assembly continued its meeting today. It is expected to be adjourned tomorrow and will meet again shortly before the Constituent Assembly is convened.

They Bomb Java Port Which Ships Rice To India

INDONESIAN GOVT. CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST BRITAIN AND DUTCH

BATAVIA, July 21. (U.P.A.): The Indonesian Government today threatened to stop evacuating Allied internees from the interior of Indonesia unless written assurance was given that the Allied Command would "discontinue using Japanese troops against the Indonesian people," and live up to the Allied-Indonesian evacuation agreement.

An official protest from the Indonesian Ministry of Defence charged that the Dutch armed Japanese labour gangs in the Bandoeng area and employed them in military actions.

The protest listed numerous other Allied alleged abuses, including the bombing of Banjuwangi, the principal loading port for Indonesian rice shipments to India.

The protest pointed out that the Indonesians on Saturday evacuated the last of 35,000 Japanese from the Indonesian-held areas of Java which was confirmed by Allied headquarters.

The protest said that the Indonesians faithfully evacuated 20,000 internees thus far despite "Allied provocations".

An Allied headquarters spokesman admitted that the Dutch were using Japanese labour gangs in the Bandoeng area but denied that they were armed or involved in military actions.

At least 20,000 internees still are in Indonesian hands.

Bombay Premier Meets Mahatma

PANCHAGANI, July 21 (A. P. I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay and Mr. M. P. Patil and Mr. G. D. Tapase, Ministers arrived here today. Mr. Kher met Mahatma Gandhi and it is learnt, gave him an account of the position of the postal strike and Ahmedabad communal riot.

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FAMILY DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS AND CHILDREN'S AWARDS

A claim for family dependants pension/children's allowance arises when a member of the forces dies in circumstances which are held as attributable to or aggravated by war service.

The main conditions governing an award are as follows:—

WIDOW

A widow of the member of the forces is eligible for a pension if she was not separated from the member of the forces at the date of his death or in case of separation was in receipt of periodical payments from her husband under a maintenance or separation order.

WIDOWER

A widower of a woman member of the forces is eligible for a pension if he was dependent on her and is in pecuniary need and incapable of self-support.

PARENTS

The parent of a member of the forces who has died as a result of war service may be granted a pension if in pecuniary need arising from old age or from infirmity or any other adverse conditions not merely of a temporary character.

If it is claimed that need arises from age only the claim is not considered if the father is living and is under 65 years of age.

OTHER DEPENDANTS

A dependant of a deceased member of the forces may be considered for an award, in certain circumstances, if he or she has been dependant upon the member of the forces for at least six months before termination of the war service, is in pecuniary need and is wholly or partly incapable of self-support.

ALLOWANCES FOR CHILDREN AND EDUCATION ALLOWANCE

These are admissible to the children of a deceased member of the forces subject to certain conditions being fulfilled.

Applications for any of the above pensions or allowances should be submitted as follows:—

Officers and British Other Ranks of British Service.
The Ministry of Pensions, Norcross,
Blackpool, Lances, England.

Officers and British Other Ranks of the Indian Service resident in India (or elsewhere in the world except U. K., Europe or the American Continent).

The Controller of Military Accounts (Pensions).
Post Office "C.M.A. Cantt." LAHORE CANTT.

Officers and British Other Ranks of the Indian Service resident in the U. K., Europe or American Continent.

The Secretary of State for India, London.

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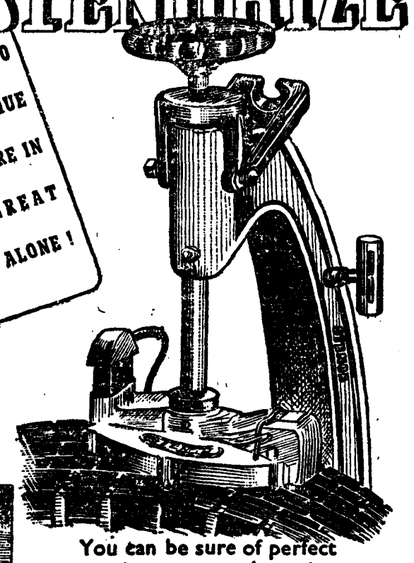
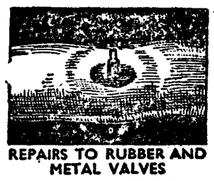
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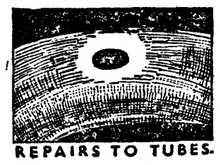
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GENERAL FERMENT IN NEAR EAST ARAB COUNTRIES

Ministerial Crises Follow Election Fever

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, July 8.

General ministerial crises in Near Eastern Arab countries seem to have set in. Iraq is in its throes already; the Lebanon lies on the threshold of one; while Syria and Egypt expect the storm to break any day now. Observers in Palestine maintain the theory that the crises have been cleverly engineered to attain their climax at time when events here require the concentrated attention of the Arab states on the Palestine problem.

Nuri Pasha Said, "wise man of the East" and former Iraqi Premier, flew back from London in an attempt to influence intransigent elements to set aside their differences with the present regime, temporarily at least, for the sake of obviating the chaos which would inevitably result from a resignation of the Cabinet of Arshad el Umari.

Hitherto it is recalled, all sections of responsible Iraqi sections have each had "a chance" at the assumption of power. Thirty-eight ministries have closely followed one another since Iraq attained recognition and was admitted into the League of Nations in 1932 and this is quoted as an example of the prevailing instability.

BLOODSHED IN BAGHDAD

Blood has flowed in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, and the Iraqi Army is already in charge. The Cabinet has given in to the demands of the extreme elements. Foremost among these political intransigents are the five newly-formed parties with socialist and 'red' programmes demanding at the outset the distribution of land among farmers. Ownership of all agricultural land in Iraq, it is pointed out, is vested in the state, and as such would not constitute a complicated problem to the government if the measure were adopted. The difficulty, however, lies in the consequent deprivation of tribal chiefs (who form a large minority in the Chamber of Deputies of their traditional privilege in distributing land among their followers and thus retain authority.

LEBANON IN FERMENT

In the Lebanon, the reticence of Government quarters about the purpose of the President, Sheikh Bishara el Khoury's visit to Ankara, and limiting its explanation to a "friendly visit", has prompted deputies to demand the holding of an extraordinary session of Parliament to debate the visit and divide on a vote of confidence.

ELECTION FEVER IN SYRIA

In Syria, election fever appears to have gripped the people. First, there is the presidential election. Shukri Bey Kuwatly, the President of the Republic, hopes to be returned for a second term, and is manipulating for that purpose. His strong rival, Jamil Bey Mardam Bey, the present Syrian Minister in Cairo, has expressly been refusing to assume any ministerial responsibility, although he is admittedly the ablest among Syria's politicians. He preserves his "freedom" preparing for the presidential elections which are due at the end of this year.

Then, there are the parliamentary elections, also due in a few months from today.

EGYPTIAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

The treaty revision negotiations in Egypt have not been encouragingly progressing and Egyptians are becoming restive. Even members of the delegation negotiating the revision with Lord Stansgate's delegation —Ali Shamsi Pasha, Makram Ebeid Pasha and Hafiz Ramadhan Pasha, to wit—publicly criticised the British offer to set up a joint Regional Defence Committee for Egypt.

Sidky Pasha's cabinet, although depending on the support of Saadists (Nokrashi Pasha's party) in the Chamber of Deputies, does not include leaders of the main political parties of the country. It does not include the Wafd, and least of all, none of the powerful "Ikhwan el Muslimin" (Moslem Brothers) who now seem to be "terror" of every political party or organisation. The last two days' incidents at Port Said are reliably interpreted to be in the form of show down between Wafdists and "Ikhwan"—and the latter have proved their superiority.

Failure or breakdown in the negotiations would inflame the 16 million Egyptians and put them at the mercy of Sheikh Hassan el Banna, Grand Master of the "Ikhwan", an eloquent speaker capable of mesmerising his hearers or rousing them into frenzy.

JEWISH TERRORISM

The sombre picture is darkened still by the fears of Arabs in Palestine, on the increase since the recent events—the discovery of arms dumps in Jewish settlements, the bowing of Government authority to the dictates of terrorist organisations, and generally to the low rumblings of discord, or lack of unity, to use a mild expression, not yet uprooted. To many, it seems, that a preconceived plan is in process of execution, whose object is to divert Arab attention away from Palestine.

The source may be World Jewry, or it may be the secret hand of Soviet agent and other agents provocateurs, who since the end of the War have been infiltrating and permeating the ranks of the Arabs.

The manifestations indicate that the Russian "steam roller" has started rolling south. Close observers predict that before the year is out, the Arab East will constitute a second "Persian incident" at the Security Council of U.N.O.

ARAB DEMANDS ON PALESTINE GOVERNMENT

JERUSALEM — With the return from Egypt of Ahmed Hilmi Pasha, the fourth member of the Arab Higher Committee, who had been away for the past fortnight, the A.H.C. today held a three hours' meeting at which it was resolved to repeat the demand for the release of all Arab political prisoners of the 1936-39 disturbances, and after hearing a report from Hilmi Pasha, who had discussed Palestine affairs with Azzam Pasha, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, adopted other resolutions pertinent to the present situation.

The committee decided on the final composition of the Central Boycott and Economic Sub-Committee and the cooption of members from various organisations—the Moslem Brothers and several Young Men's associations in the country. They settled the relation between the Committee and the two land-saving schemes, viz., the Umma Fund and the Land Development Scheme Society towards which the Iraq Government recently contributed the sum of £150,000.

This morning the Arab Higher Committee met the members of the proposed delegation to the Vatican and briefed them on the necessary information and directives prior to their departure. Official notification of permission for the delegation's travel to Rome was received yesterday. The delegation consists of: Amin Bey Abdul Hadi, Chairman of the Supreme Moslem Council Advisory Committee: Nakhleh Cattan, Dr. John Atallah, Yusuf Sahyoun and Ahmed Abdul Rahim.

"BRING JEWISH LEADERS TO TRIAL"

It is understood that the Committee decided to urge the Palestine Government to bring the arrested leaders of the Jewish Agency before a military court now that the existence of close connection between the Agency and terrorist organisations has been officially admitted before the British Parliament.

The Committee will also ask for the imposition of collective fines on the Jewish population to pay for the heavy losses (estimated officially at £4,000,000 to-date) sustained by the Palestine public as a result of the destruction caused by sabotage carried out and admitted by the Haganah, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and other terrorist organisations which are closely related to the Jewish Agency, the "elected representative body of the Jewish community in Palestine."

The Committee also passed a resolution to call on Government to institute a vigorous search for secret arms dumps whose existence is not doubted. The example of Yagour settlement, near Haifa, the Committee will point out, is sufficient guide to what should be expected lies hidden in every communal settlement and colony.

The dissolution of the Jewish Agency continues to form the chief demand. This is based on the argument that having been officially indicted by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, its composition is no longer "appropriate" (Art. 4. of the Mandate) and does not warrant "recognition as such."

DISCRIMINATION RESENTED

The Committee will also bring to the notice of Government the Arabs resentment at the significant discrimination shown by the commutation of the death sentences passed by the Military Court in Jerusalem on the two Jewish terrorists. They recall incidents when Arabs so sentenced had appealed and were informed that it did not lay within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner to commute death sentences once these were confirmed by the General Officer Commanding. The case of 82-year old Sheikh Farhan el Saadi in 1937 is cited as an example.

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"DEMOB" TO END BY OCTOBER

World's Greatest Volunteer Army To Be Reduced To 1,000,000 Men

NEW DELHI, July 21 (API): Demobilisation of the Indian Army is proceeding according to plan and by October 1946, demobilisation was started in October, last year—the greatest volunteer army in the world will have been reduced to one million men; it is officially stated at General Headquarters.

The first phase of the Army's demobilisation plan ends on July 31, this year, the "target" demobilisation figure for which being 850,000. Up to the end of May more than 650,000 men had returned to civilian life and with the figures for June and July still to be announced it is anticipated that the target will be reached.

From October, 1945, to March, 1946, releases averaged over 75,000 a month. In April more than 87,000 men were demobilised, a figure which increased to 108,000 in May. The May figure was a record which will probably not be beaten.

FOOD FRONT NEWS

MADRAS, July 20 (A.P.I.): 7,800 tons of rice arrived in Madras Port yesterday from Burma by S.S. 'Itola.' Of this consignment, 4000 tons of rice is allotted to Madras and the balance of 3,800 tons is for Bengal. After unloading the bags of rice intended for Madras, the vessel will sail for Calcutta to unload the balance of its cargo there.

It is learnt that out of the 8,200 tons of American maize which arrived in Madras on July 18, 4,000 tons are allotted to the Mysore State.

"Jews Have Erred Grievously In Palestine"

Four Lines In Newspaper Draw Mahatma's Comment On Zionist-Arab Controversy

AHMEDABAD, July 21 (A.P.I.): Under the caption 'Jews and Palestine' Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's Harijan:—

Hitherto I have refrained practically from saying anything public regarding the Jew-Arab controversy. I have done so for good reasons. That does not mean any want of interest in the question, but it does mean that I do not consider myself sufficiently equipped with knowledge for the purpose. For the same reason I have tried to evade many world events. Without airing my views on them, I have enough irons in the fire. But four lines of a newspaper column have done the trick and evoked a letter from a friend who has sent me a cutting which I would have missed but for the friend drawing my attention to it.

It is true that I did say some such thing in the course of a long conversation with Mr. Louis Fischer on the subject. I do not believe that the Jews have been cruelly wronged by the world. "Ghetto" is, so far as I am aware, the name given to Jewish locations in many parts of Europe. But for their heartless persecution, probably no question of return to Palestine would ever have arisen. The world should have been their home, if only for the sake of their distinguished contribution to it.

GRIEVOUS ERROR

But, in my opinion they have erred grievously in seeking to impose themselves on Palestine with the aid of America and Britain and now with the aid of naked terrorism. Their citizenship of the world should have and would have made them honoured guests of any country.

Their thrift, their valid challenge, their great industry should have made them welcome any where. It is a blot on the Christian world that they have been singled out, owing to a wrong reading of the new testament, for prejudice against them. "If an individual Jew does a wrong the whole Jewish world is to blame for it." If an individual Jew like Einstein makes a great discovery or another composes unsurpassable music, the merit goes to the authors and not to the community to which they belong.

THE BETTER WAY

No wonder that my sympathy goes out to the Jews in their unevenly sad plight. But one would have thought adversity would teach them lessons of peace. Why should they depend upon American money or British arms for forcing themselves on an unwelcome land? Why should they resort to terrorism to make good their forcible landing in Palestine? If they were to adopt the matchless weapon of Non-Violence whose use their best prophets have taught and which Jesus the Jew who gladly wore the crown of thorns bequeathed to a groaning world, their case would be the world's, and I have no doubt that among the many things that the Jews have given to the world, this would be the best and the brightest. It is twice-blessed. It will make them happy and rich in the true sense of the world and it will be a soothing balm to the aching world."

Note: The following are the four lines referred to in the foregoing: "Gandhiji also discussed the Palestine problem.

"The Jews have a good case", he affirmed: but he hoped the Arabs too would not be wronged."

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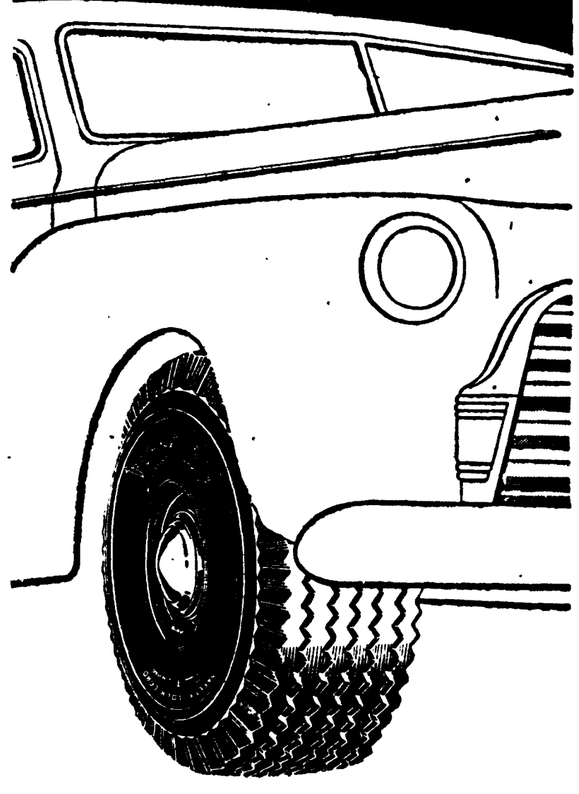
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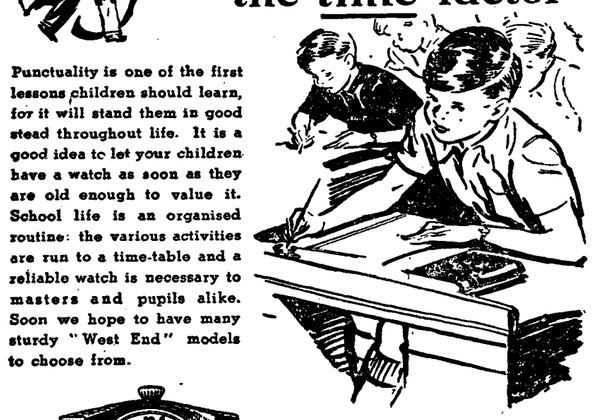

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Woman, Builder Of Nation's Pillar

Mavlankar Urges Allocation Of Proper Place For Her Education

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The view that while imparting education to men and women the biological principle that they are counterparts of each other should not be overlooked if the foundations of a healthy society were to be laid, was expressed by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, in his Convocation Address at the annual Convocation of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, held this evening, at the Sunderbai Hall. Diwan Bahadur Hiralal L. Kaji, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided.

Mr. Mavlankar, in the course of his speech, said that mere reading and writing did not constitute education. It was difficult to define education, he added. Still he would regard an educated man or woman as one who followed truth and kept the ideal of service before him or her.

He deplored that in the present system of education in India woman was not given a place that was her due. "She who rocks the cradle rules the nations", he said. A woman had special privileges and responsibilities as a mother. She was the builder of the pillars of a nation. A child imbibed all the vices and virtues of its mother. An educated woman would form an ideal mother and an ideal mother would be the chief asset to the healthy growth and progress of a nation, he added.

Mr. Mavlankar extolled the aims and objects of the University, and said that though on a small scale yet to an appreciable extent it made up for what was neglected by the educational system of today.

Addressing the outgoing graduates he exhorted them to keep up the virtues of social service, simplicity and integrity of character, which they had imbibed at their "alma mater". Their very character should reflect these virtues, he said. They should not consider themselves as a class separate from the ignorant masses. It was incumbent on them to uproot ignorance and spread enlightenment.

LACK OF COLLEGES FOR WOMEN DEPLORED

Dewan Bahadur Hiralal L. Kaji, Vice-Chancellor of the University, at the very outset of his Address, said that it was his sad privilege to preside on the occasion owing to the death of the Chancellor, Sir Sitaram Patkar, and he paid a warm tribute to the life work of Sir Sitaram.

Mr. Kaji referred to the education of women, and said that it was rather queer that while there were special schools for the education of young girls, colleges for their higher education were absent throughout the country. The call of Indian womanhood was growing in volume for provision of education facilities in full measure. It was not necessary that every woman must earn. But it was true that woman's education should so train her that besides playing her distinctive role in society she might be able to earn bread for herself and her children when occasion arose. The courses of study at this University, he added, were intended to meet that end in view.

He further said that the cheap money policy of the Government of India had adversely affected the finances of the institution, and he expressed the hope that the Government of India would sympathetically consider the situation and make an increased annual grant so as to ease the situation. He appealed to the Government of Bombay for a substantial non-recurring grant, towards the cost of the University buildings and a recurring grant to enable the University to improve its scales of pay and embark on its programme of development.

Concluding, he said that while grants and public support were a

(Continued in col. 6)

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 8, 2002.
Muslim: Shabban 22, 1365.
Parsi: Behman 22, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-12 a.m. Sunset: 7-18 p.m.
Highride: 05-35, 17.26.
Lowtide 11.09, —.
CORPORATION MEETING: 3-40 p.m. (S. T.).

Today's Engagements

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Conversational Meeting with Mr. Abdul Aziz of Ceylon National Congress on "Constructive work and Students" in the Union Hall, near J. J. Hospital, at 6-15 p.m.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL: The Law committee of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal has arranged a talk on "The Beggars' Act" by Dr. Miss K. H. Cama, Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, at 4 p.m., at the Mandal Hall. Ladies are requested to attend.

MUSLIM SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP: A social gathering will be held at the Group's Hall, 68, Ali Omer Street, Mistry Mohalla, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when prominent businessmen and Municipal Corporators will speak on the "Sales Tax".

PROVISIONAL RATION STAFF COMMITTEE: A Special General Meeting of all the Rationing Staff will be held at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), at Kitte Bhandari Hall, 16, Gokhale Road North, near Shivaji Park, B. B. Dadar.

W. I. A. A.: The annual general meeting, at 6 p.m., at the Office of the Association.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL CO. EMPLOYEES' UNION: The Employees of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay has formed a Union with Mr. L. M. Pinto, President of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, as the President.

SALUTE KASHMIR: Public meeting to express solidarity with the struggle of the Kashmiri people and the workers of the Kashmir National Conference, will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. Dr. G. Adhikari, Editor of "People's Age" will preside. Speakers will be Sajjad Zaheer, K. M. Ashraf, Romesh Chandra and Vimal Bahaya.

MR. MAMA'S LECTURE: Today (Monday), at 6 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School, Waudby Road, on "Some interesting items of General Knowledge."

Kamgars' & Gumastas' Protest Procession

BOMBAY, Sunday: A large number of Kamgars and Gumastas working in shops and factories, took out a procession this morning from Gulal Wadi, to express their grievances and convey there demands to the public and the employers.

The procession ended at Chowpatty where they held a meeting.

Acquitted Of Charge Under Abkari Act

Mr. Moosa Mall, who described himself as ex-Secretary of the Burma Provincial Congress, League and Khilafat Committees and an ex-internee of the first world war offered defence, conducting his own case before the Honorary Bench of the Court at Kurla on the 6th inst., when he was charged under the Abkari Act by the Kurla Police.

Mr. Mall was arrested at his Bombay flat on the 10th June on the allegation that illicit liquor was seized in a vacant room in Kurla estate on the 16th May, the keys of which were in his possession as the Administrator of the Estate.

The prosecution witnesses under cross examination admitted, that at the time when the main door was broken open they found that an iron bar (gratings) of the adjoining window was missing which enabled any one an access to the room.

In his written statement, Mr. Mall criticised the conduct of the Police regarding the manner in which he was arrested and for sending up a case when there was no evidence at all to connect him with the ownership of the find or to establish that he was in absolute possession of the room. He alleged that it was the work of the unown smugglers living in the same building.

The Magistrate personally examined the room in question on the 17th instant and Mr. Mall was acquitted.

Refresher Courses In Basic Education

The Government of Bombay has decided to start refresher courses in Basic Education to give some initial training in the fundamentals of Basic Education to the staff of Government training institutions for men and also to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. The following subjects will be treated in the refresher course: (1) Fundamentals of Basic Education; (2) Methods of teaching through a craft or activity; (3) Discussion of activity programmes; (4) Equipment and organisation of basic schools; and (5) Training in crafts—(a) spinning, (b) Cardboard work.

BANK EMPLOYEES' CHARTER OF RIGHTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A charter of rights, setting forth their demands was formulated and ratified by 28 delegates representing different bank employees' unions last evening. The charter will be presented to the managements of the city banks before the end of this month. It was decided to give strike notices on August 15 if the charter were not accepted "in toto."

The following office-bearers of the Federation of Bank Employees were elected: President, Abidali Jafferbhoy; Vice-Presidents, B. J. J. Cursetji and F. M. Pinto; Secretary, G. N. Trikkanand; Joint Secretaries, A. M. Shira, S. K. Menon, G. D. Karkera; Joint Treasurers, R. F. Cooper and M. S. Desai.

One delegate from every affiliated union will be elected to the Managing Committee.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, July 22.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8-30 Air Quartet 8-45 Manna Bal (Lucknow) (Vocal) 9-0 Firoz Dastur.

12-0 p.m. Programme (H) of special interest to women 12-45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast (M & G) 5.0 Air Trio 5-15 Manik Rao Thakurdas 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6-15 Marathi Gane 6-30 A. S. Damle 6-45 Sonibai Mulgaonkar 7-0 Folk Songs of Maharashtra (by J R. Ajgaokar 7-30 A. S. Damle 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 (Doctor and dentist: Talk (G) by B. B. Yodh) 8-45 Kavya Vachan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9.45 Books on My Shelf by A. K. Banerji 10.0 Manna Bal: (Vocal) 10-25 Firoz Dastur.

When Thousands Rally For Darshan Of His Holiness Paramsant Huzur Sadguru Baba Sawan Singhji Maharaj

The above picture shows the very large gathering of His Holiness's disciples who had assembled to have his darshan and hear his discourse in a mountain resort near Abotabad. H. H. Paramsant Huzur Sadguru Baba Sawan Singhji Maharaj is seen sitting on a dais. He is shown by a cross.

The Tulsidas Gopaljee Trust Hall at Warden Road near Mahaluxmi Tank was the scene of a very lively function on Saturday the 20th instant when the 89th Birthday of Param Sant Hazur Satguru Baba Sawan Singhjee Maharaj was celebrated under the auspices of Radhaswami Satsang (Arthur Road) of Bombay.

Many devotees of His Holiness the Param Sant and hundreds of other religiously minded men and women and children assembled at the Trust Hall to hear songs and discourse. After the introductory speech by Mr. I. A. Eziekel, Mr. D. B. Padwal, who is the President of the Radhaswami Satsang delivered the main Satsang in which he described how Satguru and Divine Love are synonym and how God Almighty has manifested Himself today in the person of His Holiness Param Sant Hazur Satguru Baba Sawan Singhjee Maharaj.

Mr. Das Pai, Mr. Shreedhar A. Shanbhag, Mr. N. M. Survy, Master Vishram G. Morye, Sardar Tejasinghji and Mr. Y. M. Mayekar also spoke. Miss Sudha Shanbhag and Miss Mohini Naik sung hymns in praise of the Satguru.

Mr. D. B. Padwal in his concluding speech described the nature and function of Satwani or the Sacred Word in the process of self realization or attainment of Godhood.

Said Mr. D. B. Padwal the Satwani or the Audible life stream as it is called in English is the cardinal central fact in Shabdyoga, the Path of the masters. One might say that Satguru or the master and this Audible life stream contribute the path of the masters. This great Satwani is the supreme fact and the factor in the entire Universe. This current or the spiritual wave goes forth from God Himself and flows throughout the world. It is not only an emanation of God, but it is God Himself. The God Almighty or the Param Purush through this great spiritual current vibrates throughout the Universe. It is the only way in which the supreme one can be seen and heard.

This spiritual current is commonly called Nam. The Nam and the God is one. To distinguish God in action from God as divine essence we call him Nam or Shabda.

The Satguru or the Living Master tunes his disciples into the life stream and helps them realise God. Without this Word and the perfect living Master attainment of Godhood is inconceivable. Let us therefore first devote ourselves in the service of the great master who in his supreme kindness will tune us with Nam. That is the one and only way of self realization or Mukti.

Mahatma Refutes Charges Of Delay And Secrecy

KASTURBA TRUST FUND HAS NECESSARILY TO PROCEED WITH CAUTION

AHMEDABAD, July 21 (A.P.I.): The allegations that the funds collected with much speed for the Kasturba Memorial Fund are not being spent at the same pace and that the general public are not aware of how the money is spent, are baseless says Mahatma Gandhi in today's "Harijan."

Mahatma Gandhi adds: While it is true that for the most part the donations to the Trust came from city-dwellers, it is equally true that the aim of the collectors was that the money should be spent in the villages for the benefit of village women and children. Those who do not see the Trust accounts cannot be aware of how the money is being spent. The critics are all city-dwellers. Villagers do not read newspapers nor do they care about how the money is spent. Those who live in the villages, where work, if any, is being done, see the same for themselves.

THE CONTRAST

Any work done for city-dwellers is broadcast at once. A building or a statue is advertised in the papers. Its foundation stone is laid or its opening ceremony performed with due pomp and ceremony. Any such propaganda is impossible for village work among village women. The reader will today have to be content with knowing through whom Kasturba Trust work is being done. When work has been accomplished in even a few thousand out of the seven lakhs of our villages and the women and children of those areas have become ready to play their proper part in life, then will all become 'ipso facto' aware of the work. Today it is enough for all to know that village midwives and nurses are being trained.

SLOW PROGRESS

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee held recently in Poona, it was resolved to sanction money for the holding of training camps in several out of the twenty-one provinces. But since all the workers trained here will go to the villages, city-dwellers will know nothing about them unless they were to be paraded in the cities. And it is neither the intention of the Committee nor would it be proper to do so. Another point to be borne in mind is that the work undertaken is of a new kind and can only be tackled in new ways. Therefore, progress must perforce be slow just as was and is the case with Khadi and other village industries. Scant attention has so far been and is even now being paid to the villages. Only when the town-dwellers become village minded, will any real change take place. Until then neither newspapers nor city-folk will take much interest in village organisations.

Sometimes, quite rightly the money collected for a specific purpose is expended on it straightaway. But in the case of the Kasturba fund, it was necessary to proceed with caution. The donors may be numbered in thousands but the field in which the money is to be spent is 1,900 miles long and the population to be served numbers forty crores. How to work, where to commence, are matters that require thought and time. Workers could not be found at once and now time is required for their training too. Therefore, donors must have confidence that the Trustees will neither waste money nor will they lazily refuse to spend where it is necessary.

WOMEN'S OWN

Ever since committees were formed in various centres, there have been complaints that these should have been composed solely or that the latter have been taken in very small numbers. It does not follow that donors are always the best judges of how the money should be spent. Several persons may, for example, donate ten crores for the construction of an artificial lake. What can they do without the help of the engineers in whose hands the expenditure of money and work must naturally go? Many similar instances may be cited in support of the argument. In the first instance, Provincial Committees were formed in the manner described. Later, it was felt that it was woman's work and should be run, as far as possible, by women agents. By such a course of action it is sought to give the requisite confidence to women workers, so that the responsibility of running the organization eventually comes into their hands. All this must take time. There are difficulties to surmount. But it is hoped that ultimately the work will grow and women will be prepared to shoulder the burden. Results will show whether the experiment is worth-while.

Khandsari Sugar Prices

The price control of Khandsari sugar has been removed by a notification published in the Government of India Gazette today.

Free movement of Khandsari sugar within the United Provinces will now be permitted, but exports outside the United Provinces will not be allowed except under permits issued by the Provincial Government in consultation with the Sugar Controller for India.

(Continued from col. 3)

pressing necessity of the University is most important need was statutory recognition.

Earlier Shrimati Laxmi Thackersey, Hon. Registrar, read out the names of the successful candidates and the Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees on them.

Hinrich Shield Football

TRADES' VALUABLE LEAD IN FIRST LEG

BOMBAY, Sunday.

[illegible] a record crowd of some 12,000 watched the first leg of the final between Trades and Movement Control for the Hinrich Shield, looked to a man, the Trades notched up a brace of goal without having any registered against them. In this they were rather fortunate in that although the holders enjoyed the territorial advantage during the first half for almost a quarter of an hour, the Trades goal remained untested by anything dangerous.

Once again the Movement Control left right-out Gardener to himself almost during the entire 70 minutes play. This utter neglect of a brilliant and potentially the finest forward told on the score.

The first goal came late in the first half when Thomas sent in a beautiful centre to right-in Parab who shot past the helpless Lambert. Thomas himself scored the second goal some 10 minutes before full time.

Both the centre-halves Slade and Rashad were conspicuous for the yeomen service they rendered to their sides. Outstanding amongst the forwards was perhaps only Parab who always looked dangerous and made a couple of daring attempts at the Movement Control's goal which were brilliantly foiled by Lambert.

The second leg will be played on Thursday at 5-45 p. m.

The Teams:—

TRADES: Thingalaya; Suvarna and Rathnam; Narayan, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Dhakuram.

Movement Control: Lambert; Stocks and Osman; Robinson, Slade and Goldfinch; Gardener, Hardirty, Bloomer, Ambrosia and Goodchild.

Referee: Jayaraman.

Tuesday's match at 5-45 p. m. Tata's vs. Karnatak (Harwood League).

Central Pay Commission Questionnaire

NEW DELHI, July 20 (A.P.I.): The Central Pay Commission has issued a questionnaire copies of which are being distributed to various (governmental) organisations, associations of Government employees and to individuals who have asked for copies as well as persons whose views the Commission desire to invite, says a press note. Persons who have not received copies of the questionnaire but are desirous of doing so should apply to the Secretary, Central Pay Commission, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Associations and others requiring extra copies of the Questionnaire may apply direct to the Manager, Government of India Press, New Delhi.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 21. (API): Following is the weather summary for Sunday, July 21, 1946.

The depression in the Bay of Bengal is centred this morning about 150 miles South-East of Puri and is weakening. It is likely to move towards North-West. Rainfall has been widespread in the West United Provinces, East Rajputana, along the West coast of the Peninsula and in the North Madras coast, and local in Chhota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have been reported from Bengal, Orissa, the East and North Punjab, Kashmir and the West Central Provinces.

Forecast until the 22nd evening:—Rainfall will extend into Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. There will be a general decrease of rainfall elsewhere except along the Orissa coast where locally heavy falls are likely. Rainfall will continue to be widespread along the West coast of the Peninsula and will occur locally in the North Madras coast and over the region from Gujarat and Central India to Kashmir.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours (IST) on 21st July 1946:

Abu nil; Ahmedabad 94 78 1.0 6.1 minus 2.0; Ahmednagar 86 71 0 6.3 minus 1.5; Allahabad 89 73 1.7 18.7 plus 5.8; Bangalore 77 65 0.3 5.6 plus 0.2; Baroda 93 93 77 0.2 13.6 nil; Benares 90 80 0 16.9 plus 4.8; Bombay 82 75 2.6 32.9 minus 5.0; Calcutta 92 80 0.2 14.4 minus 6.1; Cawnpore 87 77 0.4 11.9 plus 1.6; Cherrapunji 74 65 T 196.2 plus 17.9; Colombo 85 77 0 10.1 minus 0.9; Darjiling 68 55 0.1 47.0 plus 0.7; Delhi 84 76 0.2 8.4 plus 0.1; Hyderabad (Dn) 87 73 0.1 6.0 minus 2.4; Indore 81 73 1.1 25.2 plus 11.7; Jaipur 88 75 0.3 3.8 minus 3.7; Jubbulpore 87 74 0.3 20.3 plus 0.4; Karachi 89 62 0 1.3 minus 1.3; Lahore 102 79 0 6.9 plus 1.7; Lucknow 89 79 1.6 16.8 plus 4.1; Madras 94 79 T 4.5 plus 0.3; Mahabaleshwar 65 60 6.0 95.6 minus 9.4; Nagpur 81 72 T 19.6 plus 0.6, Patna 88 79 0 9.5 minus 5.4; Peshawar 105 81 0 0.1 minus 1.0; Poona 79 70 0.3 3.9 minus 5.0; Quetta 100 72 0 0.2 minus 0.2; Sholapur 86 72 0.2 9.2 plus 1.9; Simla nil; Srinagar 99 66 0.1 2.5 minus 0.5; Surat 85 77 0 19.1 minus 7.4

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

As a mother in nursing her sick children, gives rice and curry to one, sago and arrowroot to another, and bread and butter to the third, so the Lord has laid out different paths for different men suitable to their natures.

—Sri Ramakrishna.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE NEXT MOVE

The lengthy Parliamentary debate on India was probably necessary to enable the British public to understand the Indian problem in the solution of which they have some responsibility. Though the problem will soon be solved by Indians in their own way through the Constituent Assembly and the popular sanctions behind it, that way can be smooth and in the best interests of Britain and India alike if the British respect betimes Indian democracy and its rights. To Indians the debate is of interest only in so far as it throws any light on the still unsolved questions of the powers of the Constituent Assembly and the formation of the Interim Government. With regard to the former question, we have already pointed out the Mission's point of view, reiterated in the debate; and that of the Congress. We shall not discuss further the difference between the two. The Constituent Assembly, which will soon meet as representing the sovereign rights of the Indian nation to exercise its right of self-determination, will know its powers and limitations well enough, with or without any elucidation by the British Cabinet Ministers. And the Assembly, backed up by the Indian nation and also world opinion, may be trusted to vindicate its rights.

As regards the Interim Government, a comparatively new point emphasised in the debate is that both Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps have made it clear to Mr. Jinnah that "on more than one occasion" "neither the Viceroy nor the Mission would accept his claim to a monopoly of the Muslim appointments." They have also made it clear that Congress is opposed to any parity with the League, or between Hindus and Muslims or even between caste Hindus and Muslims. Any such parity is calculated, in practice, to convert the majority into a minority, a position which flouts every canon of representative Government or democracy. Some reduction of the majority party in the Executive is feasible when the whole Executive is fully responsible to the Legislature. But in the present case the balancing of the majority parties, while the representatives of the smaller minorities are selected by the Viceroy, is calculated, if not designed, to give him the decisive power in disputed questions. One can appreciate the advantages of a Coalition Central Government in India at present but such a Government does not mean discarding all fairness or sense of proportion.

What then is going to be the next move regarding the formation of the Interim Government? Lord Pethick-Lawrence has stated that "the scheme of June 16 has fallen to the ground" but that "the Viceroy will proceed to act on paragraph 8 of the statement of June 16 after a very short delay." This means that very soon the Viceroy will offer a scheme different from that of June 16 and in consonance with the situation as it now is but that paragraph of the last scheme will be operative. That is, in the event of both or either of the two major parties not accepting the new scheme to be offered by the Viceroy, he would proceed to form an Interim Government which would be, as representative as possible of all those willing to accept the statement of May 16. It is but fair that this paragraph in the statement of June 16 should stand, though the rest of the scheme therein has fallen to the ground, together with the commitments made by the Viceroy with regard to that statement. We cannot imagine the Viceroy suggesting a formula unacceptable to both the major parties, though he may not have yet devised a scheme likely to be acceptable to both. He can yet hit upon such a scheme on the basis of the two sound principles, that the majority should not be converted into a minority and that each major party should be free to nominate its own representatives. However, if for any reason either party declines to accept his scheme, it is but fair that he should proceed to form an Interim Government in accordance with the para mentioned above, rather than that the present Government by officials should continue. As the country is confronted with many grave problems like the strike epidemic and a worsening food situation and as the present Government is utterly unable to cope with these problems and otherwise to enlist popular cooperation to any extent, the Viceroy should make his next move at once. There is, of course, the alternative of the Constituent Assembly taking the initiative in the matter. But that may mean delay which every attempt should be made to avoid.

Sales Tax

The suggestion made during the debate on the Sales Tax in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and later embodied in a resolution, that before the tax is imposed a conference should be held between the representatives of the Corporation and Government to discuss the question in all its aspects, is a highly reasonable one and should commend itself to the Government, even if such discussion should involve some delay in the imposition of the tax in this city in particular. There is no question that the underlying principle of the tax is a sound one and also that the provincial exchequer, with ever-increasing demands on it, needs all the resources which can be legitimately tapped to replenish it. But there are certain complex features of the Sales Tax which require to be clarified. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked, the definition of the word "dealer" in the Act is very comprehensive and care has to be exercised that an article is not taxed, even indirectly, more than once before it reaches the consumer. Further, as pointed out by Mr. S. K. Patil, if a particular commodity is found to be consumed mainly by the poorer classes, its exemption from the tax is desirable so as to lessen the burden on the poor. A number of essential commodities, especially those in demand by the poor, were exempted from the operation of the Sales Tax, as originally drafted. The Congress Ministry has enlarged this list. Unfortunately newspapers, the prices of which are already controlled, have not received the benefit of this exemption. We trust the Government will remedy this defect on the sound principle that the people's sources of knowledge should not be taxed. In any case, it is highly desirable that representatives of the Government and the Corporation should meet together to discuss all the implications of the next measure, so that no undue burdens are imposed on the poorer sections of the people by a rise in their already too high cost of living.

Frankly Speaking

Hypocritical Claim

Imperialism transcends all sense of integrity and intellectual honesty. A wicked and immoral evil can only be preserved by similar means until both imperialism and its methods are exposed and crushed. It is, therefore, not unnatural for men like Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. R. A. Butler unashamedly to indulge in hypocritical sympathy for the minorities of India and unashamedly talk of British "obligations" towards them. What they mean is to go on exploiting India and her masses, including the "minorities", for the benefit of British Imperialism. Nothing more. For, what is the record of these Britishers with "obligations"? During the last 150 years of intense exploitation of India they have done nothing for the "Depressed Classes" beyond, of course, giving an Executive Councillorship to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. What have they done to ameliorate the condition of the "Depressed Classes?" No honest man can deny that, as between the Congress and the British, the former is rescuing these unfortunate people from the miserable plight in which British imperialism let them continue to exist all these 150 years. And as to the Muslims, only a Churchill is capable of the supreme hardihood of ignoring the anti-Muslim record of the British of the last 50 years, let alone their record during and immediately after outbreak of 1857. British imperialism—with Mr. Winston Churchill as one of its leaders—has been the greatest enemy of Musalmans in modern times.

Climax Of Falsehood

Mr. Churchill's claim regarding "obligations" to other minorities is even more contemptible. But the climax of falsehood was reached in the insinuation that all the "minorities" of India, and, therefore, the majority of the Indian population was anti-Congress and perhaps, tearfully wailing for the protection of British rule. India will appreciate Mr. A. V. Alexander's sense of impartial justice when he could not allow Mr. Churchill's misrepresentation to go unexposed. Dr. Ambedkar would have the world believe that the majority of the Harijans are with him—it is something that he does not claim more than a "majority." His indignation is understandable even if his facts are not, for Dr. Ambedkar's political 'raison d'etre' is in dire peril. Nor can anyone honestly deny that quite a proportion of the 90 million Muslims in the whole country is for the Congress rather than behind the Muslim League or for the British. As to the Sikhs, Indian Christians, Parsis and Anglo-Indians, they would all prefer to be thrown to the mercy of Congress and "the caste Hindu" than be saved by Messrs. Churchill and Butler of Britain. If this is not known to these gentlemen then they are worse than wilfully ignorant. Finally, even the anti-Congress Indians among "the minorities" do not want Mr. Churchill's protection because they are aware of the character, "bona fides" and objective of that protection.

South African Bishop's Protest

The brutality with which South African Whites are treating Indians, especially the passive resisters—and all, of course, in the heroic defence of their white "civilisation"—has now become such a scandal that even a South-African Bishop, the Right Reverend Leonard Fisher, Bishop of Natal, has been constrained to make a protest. "As a European", he says, "I am ashamed that a section of Europeans have behaved at this crisis (SIC) with less dignity than their Indian fellow-citizens," and condemns his fellow-Europeans' mob violence and attacks on passive resisters as "stupid", "anti-social" and "cowardly". The Right Reverend Bishop does not possess the Christian greatness of Reverend Michael Scott and his statement—incidentally, he wrongly suggests that Indians are "citizens" in his country—so far from denouncing "racialism" almost supports it by implication. But, perhaps, that lends additional value to Bishop Fisher's pained protest.

Shocking Betrayal

And it will be useful when South African racialism comes up for discussion at the UNO. Even more useful and heartening is "Pravda's" comment on the treatment of Indians in South Africa. It says nothing new, but its comment means that India will have the support of the Soviet Union and a good many other members at the UNO international court. Meanwhile, shocking news comes that there are still exporters in Calcutta and Bombay, who, if they are Indians, are so completely and contemptibly lost to all sense of national honour as to solicit orders from South African importers. Whether they are Indian or European, these exporters are guilty of an atrocious crime worse than local black marketeering. For, it is a crime against a country, its nation and its honour. And this crime deserves to be punished in the same way as every country during the war punished those who were conducting commercial dealings with the enemy. Moreover, since the authorities must obviously be aware of them even the Care-taker Government of India owes it to the people and to itself immediately to publish the names of these exporters.

Indian Women's University

In his convocation address to the Indian Women's University on Saturday Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, eloquently pleaded for more and better education for women as they are the main architects of the India of the future, and he paid a just tribute to the Women's University for having given a strong fillip to the cause of women's education. The percentage of school-going girls to the female population is far below the corresponding figure for boys and the disparity becomes more pronounced in secondary education, while the percentage for girls in colleges is painfully small. However, one redeeming feature of the situation is that the progress in girls' education, limited as it is, is now faster then that among boys. Yet the progress in schools and colleges needs to be much greater and faster, and that is possible if the service of the Women's University is extended all over the country and if the Chartered Universities offer courses specially suitable for women. The Women's University itself deserves to be granted a Charter, and its degrees and certificates need to be given due recognition by other Universities.

NEW YUGOSLAV OPPOSITION

BELGRADE, July 20 (Reuter): For the first time since Marshal Josip Broz Tito took over as Yugoslav Prime Minister, an opposition has appeared in Yugoslav Assembly.

Dr. Dragoljub Yovanovich, leader of the left-wing peoples peasant party and some of his followers strongly criticised drafts for co-operative laws, public prosecution Law and Basic Law for Civil Servants when they were debated in the Assembly.

The laws were passed with only a few votes cast against them but the debate revealed a rift in the present party.

Truman's Charge Against Soviet

PORTLAND, MAINE, July 20 (Reuter): Replying to a proposal by the Portland YMCA that United States and Russian officials and educators should exchange visits, President Truman has written to Republican Senator Ralph Brewster of Maine "we have been unable to get either newspaper publishers or professors from this country any travel right anywhere in Russia. Members of our Embassy staff are not allowed to go anywhere without being accompanied.

"We have had Russian newspapermen and Russian professors and great many other people of that nature over here and have entertained them royally, but we never get return engagement. We cannot very well invade the country unless they want us to."

HYDERABAD'S PLACE IN FREE INDIA

(BY SJT. SHANKARRAO DEO)

At long last the Hyderabad Government has lifted the ban on the Hyderabad State Congress. In fact, it was long over-due or, to be more precise, the ban should never have been placed. In spite of the persistent demand of the people of Hyderabad made through various associations and institutions and in spite of the 'satyagraha' in 1938, the State Government could not, all these years, see its way to withdrawing the 'firman' banning the State Congress. Things done at the right time and occasion carry with them a certain grace. When, however, they are delayed unjustifiably for a long time, the belated performance not only loses its grace but also fails to evoke the proper response from the people. The removal of the ban is mere righting of the wrong done years ago. It is not in itself sufficient to rouse the people of Hyderabad to whole-hearted co-operation with the Government in introducing reform in the State, unless it is a forerunner of the grant of all the civil liberties to the people. No political organization can thrive in a state where the freedom of the platform and the press is denied.

Civil Liberties

It is a notorious fact that though Hyderabad claims to be the 'Premier State' in India, it is perhaps the most backward in the matter of introduction of responsible government and granting civil liberties to the people. There is practically complete absence of the three fundamental freedoms, namely, the freedom of speech, the freedom of association and the freedom of the press. There are all sorts of humiliating restrictions on holding public meetings and running public institutions. These restrictions have recently been relaxed to a certain extent in the cities and a similar relaxation has been promised in the rural area. All this is welcome so far as it goes. But it is a long time since the Nawab of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, made a declaration at Delhi in January 1946, promising the grant of civil liberties in all the member states. The promise contained in the declaration was made with the full authority of the Chamber of Princes; and yet it has not been fulfilled by many states to any appreciable extent. It is true that Hyderabad is not a member of the Chamber of Princes. But it was certainly expected of Hyderabad which prides itself on being the 'Premier State' in India that it should have given the lead to other states by granting full civil liberties to its people.

This is, however, the minimum that is expected of all the Rulers of the Indian States. Much more is expected of them in the matter of immediately introducing responsible government in their states. As has been stated above, Hyderabad is as slow and reactionary in the establishment of responsible Government as in granting civil liberties to the people. It is really amazing to find that hardly any substantial changes have been made in the constitution and powers of the Legislative Council since it was first formed in 1894! Enquiry Committees to report on constitutional reform have been appointed from time to time, but to no purpose, the most recent (!) among them being the one appointed in 1937 with Dewan Bahadur Ayyangar as the Chairman.

Principle Of Parity

The report of this Reforms Committee was considered by H. E. H.'s Executive Council during 1938 and the reforms were announced with the sanction of H.E.H. the Nizam in July 1939. An extremely novel principle of representation to the Legislative Assembly on functional basis was introduced. Out of a total of 88 members, however, only forty-two were to be elected by the various recognized professional and occupational interests in the State. Moreover, the poisonous principle of communal parity, which eats into the vitals of a healthy democratic government, was introduced though it was not recommended by the Reforms Committee. The percentage of Muslims to the whole population in Hyderabad is only 10 per cent as against the 85 per cent for Hindus. Yet such is the constitutional composition of the Assembly that there will be 47 Muslims in an Assembly of 88. There can be no greater mockery of democracy than this, when under the spacious cover of its "historical importance" and "religious affinity" with the ruling dynasty, a minority has been virtually created into a ruling majority. It is to be remembered, however, that even these most defective and democratically unsound reforms were kept suspended for so many years under the pretext of war.

People's Sovereignty

There is a deeper cause of this chaos than mere communal bias of the Muslim Ruler. There is no doubt that the Muslims in Hyderabad consider themselves a "privileged" community as they profess the same religion as that of the ruling dynasty. The Nizam also, as if finding the burden of monarchic sovereignty rather too much for his shoulders, desires to share it with the minority community professing his religion. But the root cause of the matter is that the Ruler of Hyderabad, as of any other State, is not prepared to accept the modern democratic principle, namely, that the sovereignty in a state ultimately resides in the people. The Nizam, unfortunately, makes no bones about either responsible government or the sovereignty of the people. His mind is blissfully clear on these two points. "Responsible Government", he says in a 'firman' issued in 1944, "as distinct from Representative Government cannot under any conditions be established in those Indian States which have either contracted friendly relations with the British Government under historical treaties or are under the protection of the Paramount Power." Further, he still believes in the metaphysical doctrine of monarchic supremacy. "The Head of the State", says another 'firman', "represents the people directly in his own person and his connection with them, therefore, is more natural and abiding than that of any passing elected representatives. He is both, the Supreme Head of the State and the embodiment of the peoples' sovereignty." The Nizam's Government did not stop at that. Finding that the people "misunderstood" the reference to the "peoples' sovereignty" in that document, it declared through a statement that, "As for the question of sovereignty, it is quite clear that H.E.H. the Nizam is in possession of it by natural right." That was some years back. It would be interesting to know what opinion the Nizam at present holds about his hereditary sovereign rights and the historical treaties with the British Government, now that the latter have declared that with the creation of a free united India, Paramountcy shall cease to operate as between the States and the Paramount Power. To the people in India, however, all these notions about the sovereignty residing in the person of the Ruler are just out-dated and the historical treaties with the Paramount Power are documents worth preserving in a museum only as mere historical relics.

Ostrichlike Policy

But it seems that the Nizam also has vaguely begun to feel the pressing necessity of moving with the changing times, as is evident from the removal of the ban on the State Congress and from the declaration of the President of the Executive Council, that the constitutional reforms of 1939 with the changes made therein will soon be introduced in the State and elections will be held accordingly in the immediate future. Further a promise has been given that two public men will be admitted to the Executive Council with a view, "to effect closest association between the ryot and the administration." This is perhaps the best illustration of the ostrich-like policy of our Indian Rulers who are completely blind to the rapidly developing situation around and who still talk the old, worn-out language of the British Government "of associating the people with the administration." Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the All-India States People's Conference at the last session held in Delhi in the beginning of June 1946, significantly declared: "There is much talk about dynastic rights and the like; while we have accepted the continuance of the Ruler as a constitutional head..... the only ultimate rights we recognize are the rights of the people. Everything else must give way to them. Sovereignty must reside in the people and not in any individual." In the context of the present political consciousness among the people of the States and outside, it is absurd to talk of association of the people with the administration. There is only one test that can be applied to any reforms in any of the States and it is whether they introduce democracy and responsibility in the government of the State. Any reforms that fall short of this primary test are bound to be ultimately rejected by the people as mere tinkering with the problem.

Writing On The Wall

There is yet another respect of the problem of the States. It is the relation between the Indian States and the Free India Union which will come into being in the near future. The big States in India are expected to join the Union as constituent units. The smaller ones would either form themselves into suitable groups or would merge in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces. In either case, they would be members of the Free India Union. This is really a consummation devoutly to be wished. But there are imprudent busybodies who are advising the Rulers of the big States not to take part in the constitution-making that will soon begin at Delhi. Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad is one among such. In a speech delivered recently on the subject of the constitutional future of Hyderabad, he advised the Nizam to keep himself all aloof from the Negotiating Committee of the Indian Princess their representative body, which will, in the initial stages take up the problem of the States with the Constituent Assembly. He has in his speech made every attempt to appeal to the false sense of prestige and status of the Nizam, holding before him the hopeless prospect of an independent and sovereign state of Hyderabad within a Free India.

The British Cabinet Mission in a statement on the Indian States issued on May 22, have revealed that "His Majesty's Government have been informed by the Indian States that they desire in their own interests and in the interest of India, both to make their contribution to the framing of the structure and to take their due place in it when it is completed."

It is to be hoped therefore, that the Nizam has no desire to follow Dr. S. A. Latif's suicidal advice. It is, however, for him to see the writing on the wall and make his choice. It can be only one under the circumstances, namely, to shake off old notions of monarchic sovereignty and cease to dream of an independent and sovereign Hyderabad. For it is the people, and not the rulers, who are the ultimate arbitors of the future of the Indian States and the people certainly want to abolish the distinction between the so-called British India and Indian India with a view finally to evolve a common life with their brethren outside the present boundaries of the States.

As for the immediate future it would be sufficient if the Nizam abandons his dream of an independent Hyderabad and joins hands with the rest of the Princely Order and the representatives of the British India in the Constituent Assembly in framing a suitable constitution for a free and united India, with Hyderabad as one of the constituent units.

GOAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

By: 'A FRIEND OF GOA'

Some of the reports published in the press about the developments of the Goan resistance movement recently appear to me to be harmful to the interests of the Goan people who are trying to vindicate civil liberties.

The impression given that the movement is carried on by a group of agitators in Bombay or any members of the Indian National Congress is not only false but misleading and indirectly strengthens the hands of the Portuguese authorities in their drive to put down the Goan people's movement.

BACKGROUND OF STRUGGLE

Similarly, collection of money and volunteers is uncalled-for. As far as I am aware, there are about two dozen committees formed throughout the different villages in Goa to organize the struggle which is directed by Goans themselves without any outside help. I am not at liberty to disclose the names of the persons connected with the organization. But they are not the persons who are publicized in your reports.

The struggle in Goa has a social background. The misery of the people has been growing with unchecked and criminal operations of the black market, profiteers and other social parasites and the struggle that is developing is a spontaneous expression of this mass misery. The power behind the police is the power of these criminal elements who appear to have promised every help to the Government for putting down the Congress 'topiwallahs.' The agents of certain sectarian interests are also active and are trying to create confusion.

KARNATAK REGIONALISM IN THE PRESS

Some of the reports I have seen published indicate that some persons from Kanara are trying to bolster up the claims of Goa's identity with the cultural interests of Kannada and, in one case, the authority of the Karnatak Congress Committee is publicized. I would draw the attention of the Congress authorities to this misuse of the Congress sanction as the Indian National Congress has not extended any official support to any individual claiming to collaborate with the Goan resistance movement.

Some of the Bombay agitators are reported to have made a spectacular departure for Goa for 'leading' the resistance movement. But they travelled to Goa under false names and returned back without doing anything. Reports are circulated of false arrests and warrants and the Portuguese Government requisitioning Negro troops. Inquiries show that the Portuguese Government has not imported their levies from Africa. They have been raising a combative force composed exclusively of Portuguese and 'mestico' ranks.

IT'S NON-VIOLENT

The 'mestico's' are the Portuguese Anglo-Indians and have been maintained by Government through payment of allowances formerly out of the Goa lottery funds. The police are no doubt beating up persons marked and suspected of participation in the resistance movement. The beatings are likely to provoke retaliation amongst the Goan masses not all of whom are emasculated. If the movement spreads to Sattari and Sakhali, homelands of the warrior Maratha clan of the Ranes, it would be impossible to maintain non-violence which is essential for tactical purposes at this stage. The beatings no doubt inflame the people and the committees functioning in the villages are utilizing them.

But the danger of the fifth column is much greater in Goa as well as in Bombay. The Government has always distributed large funds amongst the various groups of Goans living in Bombay and I am not surprised that some of the leaders of the Satyagraha movement have had connection with organizations receiving subsidies from the Portuguese propaganda organizations. There is the danger of the 'agents provocateurs', also in Goa and the leaders of the movement are taking precautions against it.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"It is no coincidence that General Sir Alan Cunningham and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency, will be in London at the same time."

—Dr. Hussain Khalidi, Member, Arab Higher Committee.

* * *

"The (S)anding) Committee feel confident that with your support the various matters which have been left undefined or for future negotiations and discussions will be settled on merits to the satisfaction of the States"—The Chancellor to the Viceroy.

"States", of course, means Their Highnesses.

* * *

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has indignantly challenged Mr. A. V. Alexander's statement that the majority of Scheduled Castes are behind the Congress.

What Mr. Alexander should have said was that Dr. Ambedkar is behind the Scheduled Castes. Also Rao Bahadur N. Shivaraj. And Mr. Gaikwad etc., the heroic leaders of the Poona Satyagraha against the British and Congress policy—sorry, sorry, very very sorry, we meant again; the ban on demonstrations near the Council Hall.

* * *

Sir Stafford Cripps finds it encouraging that "all parties are trying to get the very best persons elected to the Constituent Assembly including many who are not party men at all."

Did we not know that the speaker was the statesmanlike, firmly fifty fifty Stafford Cripps we should have suspected it to be a sarcastically left-handed compliment to Mr. Jinnah's nomination.

* * *

What the British are trying is, said Sir Stafford Cripps, "nothing less than transition by peaceful means of sovereignty to over 400 million people...."

Hullo, hullo hullo! what was he talking about? The "over 400 million" include the "subjects" of their Highnesses too.

Sir Stafford Cripps should modify, clarify and apologise.

* * *

The Press has lately been carrying reports of deals about the sale of European businesses to Indian tycoons.

We are, however, more interested in the three European members of the U.P. Legislative Assembly and the Indian gentleman who received their votes in the Constituent Assembly elections.

* * *

In a panicky and yet smart article in a British weekly, Major Woodrow Wyatt M. P. says: "After revolution there would be no chance of friendly relations between Britain and India."

Major Wyatt did have a lucid moment.

* * *

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has come to Poona to explain the strike facts to the Bombay Minister and "to consider on the spot what further measures are necessary.."

That is, to meet V. G. Dalvi after all?

* * *

DEMONSTRATION IN TEHERAN

Leftists Resent British Interference In Persian Politics.

—Headline.

And, of course "Rightists" resent Russian interference in Persan politics. Love all.

'Relic Of Medieval Age'

Kidwai Advocates Ceremonial Burial For Zamindari System

League Amendment Demands Total Abolition Of All Forms Of Private Ownership

LUCKNOW, July 20 (A.P.I.): True to Congress Election Manifesto, the Congress Ministry in the United Provinces has lost no time in tackling the Land Tenancy system obtaining in the province.

The Revenue Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, yesterday moved a resolution that the assembly accepted the principle of abolition of Zamindari system in U. P. Province which involved intermediaries between the cultivator and the State and resolved that the rights of such intermediaries should be acquired on payment of equitable compensation and that Government should appoint a committee to prepare a scheme for this purpose.

Mr. Kidwai characterised the Zamindari system as a relic of medieval age and said it deserved to be given a ceremonial burial now. He stated that the principal object of the resolution was to save the tenants from agelong oppression and suppression.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT

Chaudhuri Khaliquzaman, leader of the Opposition moved an amendment which while accepting the principle of abolition of Zamindari system sought the abolition of all other forms of private ownership in industries and big trades.

The Revenue Minister objected to the amendment but this was allowed by the Speaker.

Chaudhuri Khaliquzaman said the Muslim League had been dubbed as a party of Nawabs of Talukdars. He declared on behalf of the Nawabs behind him that they were in favour of the abolition of Zamindari system but at the same time he pleaded vested interests should also be eliminated.

Mr. Mohd. Ishaq Khan (Muslim League) supported Chaudhuri Khaliquzaman and stated that every vestige of capialism should be liquidated.

Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh speaking as a representative of the British Indian Association of Oudh categorically refuted the allegation that the zamindars and talukdars were a stumbling bloc in the fight for India's freedom.

Daud Ghaznavi Asked To Resign Seat

LAHORE, July 20 (A.P.I.): The Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly today discussed the defection of Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, M.L.A., representing the non-Muslim Labour Constituency, in East Punjab, who recently joined the Muslim League and crossed the floor of the House during yesterday's session of the Assembly.

The party called upon Maulana Daud Ghaznavi to resign his seat in the Punjab Assembly as it had been won on a Congress ticket. It also decided to withdraw the Maulana's nominations on the N. W. Railway Advisory Board where he represented the Congress Assembly Party.

"There Need Be No Fear Of Famine In This Land"

Congress Planning Sub-Committee On Need For Proper Adjustment Between Commercial And Food Crops

BOMBAY, July 20, (A.P.I.): The necessity for proper adjustment between commercial and food crops in respect of the area devoted to each kind, is emphasised by the Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress Planning Committee in their report relating to food planning in which they suggest measures for improving the food situation in the country on a long-range basis.

Such an adjustment, the Committee points out, "is necessary if the aggregate of the national economy is not to suffer unnecessarily."

"The recent campaign in the name of Grow More Food seems to have been a panicky measure", the report continues, "induced by the spectacle of deaths through sheer starvation on a large scale in certain parts of the country. It resulted in some reduction of area devoted to cultivation of crops forming industrial raw materials, such as cotton, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds, etc., which in normal times cannot but react unfavourably upon the aggregate economy of the country.

MAINTAIN BALANCE

"In a properly co-ordinated or planned economy, therefore, a reasonable balance must always be maintained between the area of the land devoted to the cultivation of crops for industrial raw materials and those providing foodgrains proper. India has ample area to meet both our needs. The existing proportion of land devoted to these two kinds is an 'ad hoc' phenomenon, which needs to be considered and co-ordinated from the all-round needs of the country and not merely because, in the course of development, it just has happened."

The Committee do not recommend that the area devoted to foodcrops should in any way be reduced. "On the contrary it is possible to add to that area by terracing the long, level hillsides in many parts of the country and planning their crops which are more suitable to the peculiar qualities of those regions."

NO NEED FOR IMPORT

"Import of foodgrains need not be necessary in this country" the report adds, and says that if all the measures suggested by the Committee are duly arried out, "there need be no fear of famine in this land. Import from abroad need not be barred altogether", the Committee opines, "though exports may be prohibited under certain conditions."

India's Food Wealth

BOMBAY, July 20 (A.P.I.): The wealth of food material that can be derived from India's sea-board as well as from fresh water sources is pointed out by the Sub-Committee of the Congress Planning Committee in their report dealing with food resources of the country.

"India has a long coast-line with seas very rich in fish, edible and otherwise", says the report. "Some of the very largest rivers of the country are similarly rich in this important article of the people's food; for people in maritime provinces of the country use fish as the principal article of their diet."

The Committee, after pointing out the "archaic" methods of fishing still prevailing, state: "the immediate objective, therefore, must include specific plans for adding to this form of the country's food supply on an intensive industrialised scale, by fishing with mechanical boats and instruments or other means of catching curing, canning, drying and preserving fish.

TEN PERCENT ADDITION: FISH

"Exactly what proportion of the country's food will be added by this source is again very difficult to say. A rough estimate suggests a possibility of a ten per cent addition to the total food supply from this source, though it can never by itself alone meet all the food needs of a normal diet."

The report observes that the capital investment for providing boats and equipments as well as machinery for factories for curing and canning fish would be relatively insignificant. "The return from this, on the other hand, would be for years to come very substantial.

"VERY RICH" IN ANIMAL WEALTH

Referring to "animal food" as distinct from fishes the Committee note that although the country is "very rich" in regard to animal wealth, particularly, domestic cattle, sheep, goats, etc., "a large percentage of population of this country is either religiously adverse to meat-eating or is much too poor to afford it."

"Notwithstanding the losses during the war", the Committee observes that the cattle wealth of India may even today be estimated at somewhere near 25 crore heads. But, of these, not a large proportion are worth keeping as likely to be reasonably productive or efficient as source of power.

PROPER BREEDING & FEEDING

"The problem consists mainly in proper breeding and feeding. For the latter purpose, provision or development or suitable pasture ground, which under present conditions is being daily encroached upon either by food or by commercial crops, is indispensable. What is likely is, however, the proper organisation and setting apart of land for grazing or of grazing crops which will provide fodder for cattle to be supplemented by such other cattle food as may be scientifically devised.

"Apart from the religious objection to meat-eating cattle have never been bred scientifically in this country. If, however, this object is kept in mind by the Planning Authority, a very substantial addition to the country's food supply may be deprived from this source.

South Africa Not A Democracy

Country Where Four-Fifths Of Population Have No Say In Matter

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, July 20.

Mr. T. M. Wadley, Chairman, Local Health Commission at an address at a Durban Rotary lunch on Tuesday questioned the guests: 'Is South Africa a democracy' 'No', replied several Rotarians "Of course, it is not", said Mr. Wadley. He continued: "It could not be, when four-fifths of the population have no say in the matter".

Mr. J. R. Sullivan, member of Parliament, addressing Rotarians said "Parliament sat for 110 days, with 700 hours' debating time. Hansard has recorded 10,000,000 words. As a result there was a flood of oratory and 40 new Acts were added to the Statute Book. Mr. Sullivan continuing said: "The ineffectiveness of Parliament procedure arose from the fact that it was no longer controlled by people. There was intrigue, bargaining of principle and sometimes justice! Parliamentarians rarely arrived at mature and balanced decision. There was increasing subordination in Parliament of dominant personalities which was ever present to influence against democracy. An intelligent and vigilant public control was necessary which was not exerted in South Africa, because of apathy. The adherence to old social patterns and, traditions prevented, for example, the introduction of social reforms for non-Europeans and was generally a powerful brake on democratic evolution in the Union—a symbol of Parliamentary decadence passing power from the people to the public service. What was needed to restore to Parliament proper dignity was informed public opinion, a sensitive public consciousness and wide awake electorate.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BILL

Joint Senate-House Conference To Deal With Amended Measure

WASHINGTON, July 21, (A.P.A.): The House of Representatives yesterday passed the much-amended Atomic Energy Control Bill, sending it to a joint Senate-House Conference for the adjustment of differences between the two chambers.

Major changes recommended by the House of Representatives provide for military representation on the proposed Five-Member Atomic Energy Control Commission and a military man at the head of the Military Application Division authority for the armed forces to make atom bombs certain conditions.

PATAUDI'S GAMBLE HAS FAILED TO COME OFF

Even In Sunshine Next Two Days Unlikely To Force Any Decision

BY LEARIE CONSTANTINE.

MANCHESTER, July 21: The Nawab of Pataudi will be eagerly waching the skies and tapping the baronete today because the weather clerk as much as anyone, will have a say in the outcome of the Second Test. Will the weather man show that the Indian Captain was wise to send England in to bat?

Even if a warm sunshine does come two days are unlikely to be sufficient to force a decision.

When tea was begun with England 123 for one, Pataudi may have been scratching his head as to the wisdom of his policy, but when after tea his bowlers proceeded to dismiss men like compton, Hutton, Hardstaff the centurian of the First Test who only got five this time) for under 40 runs, he could feel his policy justified.

Indeed had it not been for the stubborn resistence from Gibbs and taking control of the proceedings by Hammond, no one could foresee what trouble England might not have for herself.

Except when Mankad troubled him England's Captain was his own superlative self and even on a damp pitch once or two of his cover drives reminded one of his best younger days. Not until the Indians dismiss him tomorrow will they be able to estimate their task ahead.

Stodgy Gibb is still there too and Indians have no happy recollection of him and the effort it took to dismiss him in the First Test. And even when these two go, Ikin on his own ground may be very difficult to dislodge.

A score of almost 400 seems assured and it will be to India's credit if they cut that down by 60 or 70. The wicket should be quicker tomorrow since the continuous rain early in the week has now subsided (the groundsman, Williams, tells me that the wicket was not covered until Friday afternoon) and this will mean a quicker rate of scoring. England, in the comfortable position she has now placed herself, may adopt sporting tactics in a bid to win this Test and the series.

LONDON: Most Cricket correspondents in Britain today express the opinion that the Nawab of Pataudi's decision to put England in to bat after winning the toss was in the nature of a gamble which did not come off. C. B. Fry in the "Sunday Graphic" writes: England made a sound start when put in, but says that the decision was "a toss up although I myself would have taken the innings."

Jack Hobbs believes that making 236 for four means that there is practically no danger of an England defeat as "we have enough runs on board for this prophecy."

The "Sunday Empire News" correspondent states that the Test gamble failed and "Pataudi must now be doubting the wisdom of his policy in sending England into bat."

"England were put in to stay in," writes the "Sunday Dispatch" cricket reporter who adds: "A great gamble, as some famous Test Captains have discovered in the past, hardly comes off in cricket."

EVERY S.A. WHITE IS NOT A BAD MAN

Ashwin Choudree's Tributes To Rev. Scott And Mrs. Palmer

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 18.

"Every White South African is not a bad man", said Mr. Ashwin Choudree at a press conference this morning. He added, "we have several South African White men and women who sympathise with our cause and do everything to support us."

He illustrated the point by referring to Rev. Scott—a young man not more than forty years old. He has so much identified himself with the passive resistance movement that he has been hauled up before a Magistrate at least four times.

Every time he commits an offence against Gen. Smut's racial "fatwas" he is warned not to do so again, but defence of Indians has become Scott's second nature and he once again finds himself before the Magistrate.

MRS. PALMER DENOUNCES GHETTO ACT

Then we have Mrs. Mabel Palmer M.A. (Canlab) lecturer in politics and economics at Natal University College. At her ripe age of 70 she has publicly denounced the "Ghetto Act" along with other members of the Council of Human Rights. In a letter to the Natal "Daily News" she says that the "Ghetto Act" is unwise and unjust. I will arouse so much opposition among Indians and will have such unfortunate repercussions on South Africa's international reputation that it is also inexpedient. It is unwise because Indians rightly distrust any form of segregation. They know by bitter experience that segregation as practised by Europeans in Natal always means their relegation to an inferior degrading position. Nothing can be done to establish segregation except by sheer force until that suspicion has been cleared away. And nothing has been done to make it clear that areas in which Indians can live are to be properly supplied with civic amenities—a matter which is completely under the control of those very Europeans who are showing themselves hostile to Indians.

LIMITED FRANCHISE A MOCKERY

According to Mrs. Palmer, the limited franchise offered to Indians is a mockery, indeed an insult—monstrous innovation as it may seem to those whose minds are conditioned by unhappy South African atmosphere of racial prejudice.

Communal franchise is not the first step on the road leading to wider vistas: It is a "cul de sac" blocking future advancement, Mrs. Palmer opines Indians regard it as an insult that their representatives in Parliament must be Europeans—and so indeed it will appear to any sane person whose eyes are not clouded by that miasma of racial prejudice which is the bane of South Africa.

INDIANS TREATED ON EQUAL FOOTING BY UNO

Mrs. Palmer points out that Indians are summoned to the Imperial conference. They participate freely in all international conferences. They were admitted on equal basis to the United Nations Organisation. The Chairman of the Social Economic Council of the body is an Indian but South Africa sets another standard—no Whiteman here must be asked to associate with an Indian on equal terms and the funny thing is that South Africa thinks she is right and all the rest of the world wrong!

TRIBUTE TO SORABJI

Referring to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, Mrs. Palmer has the following comments to make "Some of the leaders and passive resisters are descendants of indentured labourers. Among those who are not so descended is that dignified and distinguished elderly gentleman, Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, whose condemnation to hard labour for a purely technical offence committed from the highest of motives will be a lasting blot on South Africa's record. It is admitted that the authorities have bemused themselves into a false belief that only a handful of Indians were opposed to the Act, and having, therefore, created the most awkward situation, had no alternative but to imprison him. But to allow a situation to arise, where it is necessary to condemn a person of Mr. Rustomjee's character and attainments to hard labour is a stupid piece of unnecessary cruelty".

RACIAL ARROGANCE

Mrs. Palmer emphasises the fact that racial friction is generated by arrogance and discourtesy of most Europeans in their dealings with Indians and by neglect of Indians' natural aspirations for progress.

Adjudicator's Award In Postal Dispute

Striking Union's Demands Favourably Considered, Says Govt. Press Note

A Government of India Press Note issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs says:—

In amplification of the Press 'communique' issued on Friday, the Government desire to draw attention to certain important features of the award given by Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha, the Adjudicator in the dispute between the non-gazetted staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Administration.

It is obvious from the report that in proposing relief for P. & T. Staff in the revised scales of pay in the form of a percentage increase of their present pay, the Adjudicator had taken into account the fact that when the new pay scales were introduced in 1935, the reductions effected in the Posts and Telegraphs Department were generally much more severe than those adopted in other Departments. The award, therefore, has been given with the double object:—

(1) of reducing the gap between the pay of the employees on the new scales and the pay they would have drawn if the reduction in their scales of pay had been approximately of the same order as that introduced in the other Departments of the Government of India in 1935 with effect from 1931, and

(2) of reducing relief in a graded form thus enabling a proportionately larger relief to be given to the lower paid categories than to the better paid categories.

INCREASE IN PAY

As already announced, men in the lowest categories such as runners, packers, porters and letter box peons are to receive as personal pay an increase of 25 per cent on their basic pay. Task work messengers who draw a small subsistence-allowance which is supplemented by task work earnings according to the number of messages delivered are to receive an additional 50 per cent of their subsistence allow. Postmen and men in similar grades will receive an increase of 20 per cent on their basic pay and most other non-gazetted categories such as telegraph masters, telegraphists, clerks and officials of similar status will receive 15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per mensem. In a few cases such as Sub-Inspectors, Conservancy Inspectors and senior non-gazetted officers in Circle Offices whose revised scale of pay do not contrast so sharply with the old scales as they do in other grades, the increase is to be 5 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 5.

The staff of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Telephone Districts and of the Telephone Workshops appointed on or after the April 1, 1943, on the P. and T. scales of pay will receive similar relief.

The Adjudicator has recommended that this form of relief for the men in the revised scales of pay should have retrospective effect for 18 months and this recommendation has also been accepted.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE

In Bombay, Delhi and a few other places and throughout Bengal and Assam, the P. and T. staff are entitled to obtain certain foodstuffs at concessional rates from shops controlled by the Department or by the Provincial Governments. Considering that preferential treatment in this respect in particular places is unjustifiable, the Adjudicator has recommended that the grain concession allowance should be given to all the new scale employees at places where no grain concession scheme is at present in operation. The amount of the allowance recommended is Rs. 3-12 per month. Government have decided that this concession should also be extended to staff on the old scales of pay.

Finally the Adjudicator has recommended that the dearness allowance given to the new employees on the new scales at places included in the present 'C' category should be increased by Rs. 2 per month. This concession will also be extended to men on the old scales of pay.

EFFECT OF NEW CONCESSIONS

The effect of these concessions in a few typical cases is explained below:

A packer in Bombay in his first year of service on a basic pay of Rs. 16, the present total value of whole emoluments with allowances amounts to Rs 89-8 will receive as personal pay an additional Rs. 4 and a lump sum of Rs. 72 arrears. (Bombay is already in 'A' area for dearness allowance and there are departmental grain shops in that city.)

A Postman on the revised scales of pay in Jubbulpore in his sixth year of service drawing Rs. 24 basic pay or Rs. 52 total pay and allowances will receive an additional Rs. 6/- per mensem and arrears of Rs 108/-. He will also get Rs. 3/12/- per month grain allowance as there are no departmental grain shops in Jubbulpore (Jubbulpore is in B class for purposes of dearness allowance.)

A packer in Calicut in his first year of service drawing Rs. 14 basic pay and Rs. 40/- total pay and allowances exclusive of any house rent allowance will receive an additional Rs. 3/8 per mensem and a lump sum of Rs. 63/-. He will also get Rs. 3/12 grain concession allowance and an additional Rs. 2/- dearness allowance, because there are no departmental grain shops in Calicut and it is at present in "C" class for purposes of dearness allowance.

In the clerical or telegraphists grades, some men now on the revised scales of pay will receive as much as Rs. 20/- as additional personal pay and Rs. 360 arrears.

Government desire to make it clear that in accepting the Adjudicator's Award in its entirety, their decision has not been in any way either influenced or prejudiced by the fact that a single P & T. Union embarked on an illegal strike while the Adjudicator was still considering his award.

STRIKERS DEMANDS

Government have also considered the twelve demands which were included in a strike notice served on the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs by the All-India Union of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff (including R.M.S.), and have passed favourable orders on the majority of the demands which have not been either referred to the Adjudicator or to the Pay Commission. The following decisions have been arrived at on these demands:

The demand for the removal of the distinction in the matter of leave and pension rules between superior and inferior servants of the P. & T. Department and the abolition of the term "inferior service" has been carefully considered. Distinction in the matter of pensions was actually removed in April 1946. The question of leave is a matter for the Pay Commission. Meanwhile Government have decided that the term "inferior service" should be abolished and another suitable designation be adopted.

Demand 3 is that the percentage of posts in the clerical cadre reserved for candidates from among postmen obtaining qualifying marks in the examination prescribed should be raised from 20 per cent to 50 per cent as before. Although in the past the percentage of postmen and lower grade staff qualifying in this examination has been very low, Government have no objection to the promotion of these departmental candidates to the clerical cadres up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the vacancies in each year as long as they pass the examination.

In regard to demand No. 8, Government have agreed that qualified men appointed in temporary vacancies before the 15th of September, 1945, who are unavoidably displaced, should be offered alternative employment in any recruiting unit when and where vacancies are available.

OVERTIME FOR HOLIDAY WORK

The eighth demand that all work done on Sundays and Postal Holidays should be compensated by the grant of overtime allowance has been sympathetically received, and Government have directed that any postmen or member of the lower grade staff who is required to work on a Sunday or a postal holiday without being allowed a compensatory holiday will be paid an 'ad hoc' allowance of one rupee for the work thus performed. This is a temporary arrangement, pending receipt of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

In regard to the 11th demand that employees promoted from one gazetted post to another should not be required to undergo a medical examination at the time of confirmation, Government have ordered that if this practice exists it should be discontinued.

In the case of the twelfth demand that an adequate leave reserve should be provided, orders are being passed sanctioning a leave reserve both for the postmen's grade and for the packer's grade.

Demand No. 4 that officials of the P. & T. Department who have acted in higher grades satisfactorily for a year or more should be confirmed in those higher grades without any examination is receiving consideration in all its aspects in the P. & T. Directorate.

The 9th demand is that a substantial gratuity should be granted to the family of an employee who dies before earning a pension. This matter will be referred to the Pay Commission. Meanwhile, the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs will be requested to give assistance in deserving cases on a scale as liberal as possible from the Posts and Telegraphs Compassionate Fund.

AREAS FREE FROM STRIKE

A Press 'Communique' says:—

The Province of Orissa, like Assam, Sind and Baluchistan, Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, and all the Indian States is now free of the strike. All kinds of postal articles will, therefore, be accepted with immediate effect for all post offices in that Province. The post offices in that Province will also accept articles for all the unaffected areas mentioned above.

Congress Sikhs Will Obey High Command's Mandate

Sardar Pratap Singh's Appeal To Community

LAHORE, July 20 (A.P.I.): Interest has been heightened in the attitude of the Sikhs to the Constituent Assembly after Lord Pethick-Lawrence's appeal to them on Thursday to "reconsider" their boycott decision.

It is known that in view of the Congress High Command's latest mandate, the Congressite Sikhs will be ready to enter the Constituent Assembly when an opportunity for them to do so recurs. At present there is no provision for a by-election of the Sikhs but the Secretary of States appeal to the Sikhs is considered significant.

It is learnt that the Punjab Sikhs have already informed the Congress High Command that they will implicitly follow the Congress policy. Sardar Pratap Singh, a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee told in an interview today "we are not going to the Constituent Assembly to ditto what the British Cabinet Mission say in their proposals. We are going there to formulate a Constitution of a free united and democratic India. For that purpose we should go into the Constituent Assembly. If we do not go, it means we turn our back on the All-India question—the question of freedom and democratic constitution if an when we feel that the interests of the Sikh minority are not being preserved, then of course, we can decide as to what we should do. I have faith in the Congress High Command that they will not leave any stone unturned in satisfying the minorities especially the Sikhs. And the Congress High Command has always in their mind the Congress resolution of 1929. I will simply ask my brethren to put their faith in the Congress.

Tara Singh's Demand

AMRITSAR, July 20 (A.P.I.): The demand that the Sikhs in the Punjab should be armed with, what he called, "the power of negotiation given to other communities", was made today by Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, in reply to Lord Pethick-Lawrence's appeal to the Sikhs to reconsider their boycott of the Constituent Assembly.

SIKH DEMAND

"The only demand of the Sikhs is to give similar safeguards as the centre, in group "B" and in the Punjab as have been given to both Hindus and Muslims at the centre. I fail to understand how the question of geographical position arises in considering this demand. It is in mere desperation that the Sikhs have burnt their boat to launch their final struggle. May I hope that better sense will yet prevail with British statesmen and they will arm the Sikhs with the power of negotiation. What is the use of going to the Constituent Assembly simply to hear the verdict of the favoured Communities?"

AKALI DAL GIVES SIGNAL TO GILL

AMRITSAR, July 21. (A. P. I.): The Shiromani Akali Dal, the premier organisation of the Sikhs, today assured full support to Panthic Board's contemplated "moroha" against the Cabinet Mission's scheme and called upon the board and its dictator, Colonel Niranjan Singh Gill, to expedite the launching of direct action.

The meeting requested Col. Gill to form a council of action soon in order to take effective steps against the Mission's proposals.

C.P. Ban On Export Of Handloom Products

NAGPUR, July 20, (A. P. I.): The Government of C. P. and Berar have decided not to allow export of any handloom products from the Province except under special circumstances in view of the importance of utilising supplies of yarns received in the Province to meet the local needs. No exports of hosiery articles will also be permitted. Weavers have been informed to stop the manufacture of cloth intended for export outside the Province.

Nehru Deputes Vyas & Khanna To Visit Pataudi State

NEW DELHI, July 21, (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All India States People's Conference, has deputed Mr. Jai Narain Vyas and Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna to go to Pataudi State and enquire into the happenings there.

Mr. Hira Lal Shastri, Member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States People's Conference saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning in connection with affairs in Bikaner. Mr. Shastri is visiting that place very soon.

WANTED CONGRESS BLUE PRINT FOR HARIJANS

Ambedkar Explains Poona "Satyagraha"

POONA, July 21, (A.P.I.): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar demanded today in a press interview that the Congress should issue a blue print explaining how they were going to dispose of the destiny of the 60 million Scheduled Castes people of the country.

The purpose of the "Satyagraha" launched by the Scheduled Caste Federation in Poona, he explained, was to get an answer from the Congress to this question and ask the Congress to make an open declaration of their plan to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes in the future Constitution of India.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the British Cabinet Mission had decided rightly or wrongly—the Scheduled Castes considered it wrongly and inequitably—that the heirs to the British Power, Authority and Sovereignty in India were only two—the Muslims and the Caste Hindus.

NO QUARREL WITH MUSLIMS

The Scheduled Castes had no quarrel with the Muslims, for they were prepared to make a declaration of their intentions towards the protection of the rights of the Scheduled Castes and there would be no "Satyagraha" in such provinces where the Muslims were in power.

The Congress, however, so far had been mute over this question. In the Constituent Assembly, the Congress would be in a majority of three-fourths and they would decide the issues affecting the rights and interests of the Scheduled Castes by their majority vote. The Scheduled Castes were, therefore, entitled to get an answer from the Congress to their question.

Dr. Ambedkar said that if the Scheduled Castes were troubling the Bombay Government it was because it was a part and parcel of the Congress machinery. Mr. B. G. Kher had suggested in his statement that the present "Satyagraha" was motivated by the sense of frustration on the part of the Federation because they had lost in the last elections.

"Mr. Kher", Dr. Ambedkar said, "was free to attribute any motives, high or low, to the movement but he wanted to make it clear that so far as he was concerned he would do nothing in politics or public life which he could not justify publicly."

THEIR 'TRIUMPH' AT ELECTIONS

It was wrong, however, to say, Dr. Ambedkar continued, that a sense of frustration had been created in the minds of the Scheduled Castes. They had scored cent per cent victories though they had lost cent per cent seats.

"There would have been frustration if the Scheduled Castes had voted against our candidates, and for the Congress nominees. That would have been our ruination. But not over four per cent voted in favour of the Congress candidates who have been returned on Caste Hindu votes. That was not our defeat but triumph. But the fact that we lost these elections did not mean that we are going to lose them every time.

"Elections", he said, "are like quadrangular cricket matches where the Hindus win one year and the Parsis next year."

DEMAND FOR ABROGATION OF POONA PACT

Turning to the demands of the Scheduled Castes, Dr. Ambedkar said, one of them was the abrogation of the Poona Pact. "Why should we not agitate against it?" he asked. "No treaty in the world is accepted as sacrosanct. The Poona Pact has resulted in the political disenfranchisement of the very people in whose interests it was made. What we are asking for is that the deliberate opinion of one community should not be nullified by that of another community. In the primary elections wherever held in the country, no Congressman won against the Federation candidate. But, in the general elections the candidates selected by their community were rejected and 'stooges' and 'tools' of another party came on top because of Caste Hindu votes." Dr. Ambedkar demanded that any arrangement made for the political protection of their community must be "fool-proof and shave-proof."

APPEAL TO MASSES

Dr. Ambedkar appealed to those who had the interests of the masses in their heart to join the Scheduled Castes in their "Satyagraha" campaign. Independence might not necessarily mean freedom and liberty for all. The power might pass in the hands of a small junta who might subject the masses to a greater harassment than they had experienced before. "We are prepared", Dr. Ambedkar declared, "to carry on the struggle, whether help comes or not, to the bitterest end on moral plane. If moral resources exhaust, then we shall resort to other methods. Liberty of a people is greater than the sanctity of the means employed to achieve it."

JAPS IN BRAZIL REFUSE TO BELIEVE IN DEFEAT

Say Nipponese Are Educated To Have Faith In Their Own Invincibility

RIO DE JANERIO, July 21. (Reuter): Refusing to believe in Japan's defeat and defying authorities, several hundred Japanese declined at a meeting in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, to accept the word of the Swedish Minister, Ragnar Kumlin, that their country had surrendered to the United Nations.

The meeting to which were summoned all Japanese known to sympathise with the activities of the secret society, Shindo Remmie, ended on a note of open defiance.

Observers are now expecting authorities to adopt the most drastic measures to suppress the society whose "execution squads" have been terrorising Sao Paulo's quarter million Japanese settlers in the past few months.

Some even predict that authorities will throw all Japanese connected or sympathising with Shindo Remmei into concentration camps until the Government decides what to do with them.

Yesterday's meeting was called by the Department of Political Security, following renewed outbreak of terrorism in which eight Japanese were killed by their compatriots in the past week and many others wounded.

The Swedish Minister representing Japanese interests in Brazil attempted for more than three hours to reason with the crowd estimated at 500 Japanese, including shopkeepers, farmers and agricultural labourers. Various Japanese insisted on addressing the meeting.

One farm-hand said "we must insist that all efforts of authorities are futile if the object of the meeting is to make us believe that Japan was defeated."

Another asked the interventor to stop using the word "defeat" because "it irritates and upsets my compatriots."

Another who was loudly applauded said: "No one born in Japan has a right to believe in he defeat. People of Japan are educated to believe only in her invincibility. We are very sorry, but we must doubt the statements by the authorities, including that of the Swedish Minister."

There was a general clamour that authorities should take steps to see Brazil's newspapers in future to make no reference to the subject of Japan's defeat or surrender.

Most Japanese present eventually agreed to sign a document undertaking to collaborate in putting down terrorism, but only after reference to Japan's surrender had been eliminated, including the mention of the Imperial proclamation on August 14, 1945, announcing Japan's unconditional surrender.

It was unanimously agreed by all observers that the meeting failed to achieve the purpose for which it was called.

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League Secures Clear Majority In 'B' Group

Qamar Expelled For Flouting Party Mandate

Congress Party Confidence In Sachar's Leadership: K. T. Shah's Withdrawal Sequel

With the completion of the Constituent Assembly elections by the three Provincial units and Baluchistan, the complete picture of the 'B' Group Constituent Assembly is now available.

LAHORE, July 20.

The position now is that the Muslim League has a clear majority over all the other parties combined—even including the Sikhs if they should come in later—as the League has at present 19 seats in a House of 36. The number will be 20 if the Baluchistan representative sides with the League.

The following is an analysis of the "B" Group Constituent Assembly.

Muslim League 19, Congress 11, Muslim Unionist 1, Independent (Baluchistan Representative) 1. Sikhs (seats yet unfilled) 4.

LEAGUE M.L.A. EXPELLED

LAHORE, July 20 (API).—As a sequel to yesterday's Constituent Assembly elections reported from both the Muslim League and the Congress parties of the Punjab Assembly, the Muslim League Assembly party today expelled from its ranks one of its members, Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Qamar, for refusing to vote according to the Party Mandate and making possible the election of the only Unionist representative, Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash.

The Nawab of Mamdot, Leader of the Punjab Muslim League Assembly Party in a statement to the Press said: "Not a single non-League Muslim from the Punjab could have been returned to the Constituent Assembly but for the conduct of Mr. Qamar."

He stated that Mr. Qamar had been asked to resign his seat from the Assembly as he had been returned on the Muslim League ticket and that Mr. Qamar's Constituency in Gurdaspur District had been told to create public opinion in this respect.

CONFIDENCE IN SACHAR'S LEADERSHIP

LAHORE, July 20 (API).—Confidence in the leadership of Lala Bhim Sain Sachar, the Finance Minister, was recorded today by the Punjab Assembly Congress Party, which discussed for three hours controversial matters arising out of yesterday's Constituent Assembly elections. It is believed that the matter concerned in the main, the withdrawal by the Leader of the party of the name of Mr. K. T. Shah, one of the High Command's nominees, from the contest to the Constituent Assembly. The meeting also recorded confidence in the Ministership of Chaudhri Lahiri Singh, the second Congress Minister in the Coalition Ministry. It is believed that the question regarding Mr. K. T. Shah's election to the Constituent Assembly will now be referred to the Congress High Command.

CONGRESS MINISTRY & MUSLIMS

League Secretary's Complaint

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League writes:—

"Since the Congress Ministry assumed office, reports from several districts suggest a deliberately anti-Muslim policy. Muslim officers in several departments are being transferred for no apparent reason. In one case, a Muslim revenue officer who went along with his family to Broach to take charge of his post, as per orders issued prior to the assumption of office by the so-called popular Ministry was telephonically instructed of a transfer.

At Kurla, a suburb of Bombay a Hindu gentleman was disorderly in a public street and insulted Musalmans. His action could have easily created an ugly situation. The local police arrested him and placed him on a charge sheet for the same. But the Congress Government withdrew his case. On the contrary, a Muslim, who was alleged to have started picketing at the theatre belonging to that gentleman was arrested and detained in custody without trial for several days. At a later stage, he was placed on a charge of picketing because of the representations made on his behalf. But even this case failed, as the Presidency Magistrate held that the conduct of the accused did not amount to an offence. Yet this poor Musalman was deported by the local Government from British India and he was told that his only fault was that he was a subject of an Indian State. Muslim subject of an Indian State has, therefore, no quarters in Congress regime.

From Satara, several reports have been received to the effect that Muslims are being molested by power-intoxicated Congressmen.

The Government was informed, but no redress has yet been granted.

Some days back, a report has received to the effect that several houses of respectable Muslims were searched at Neral by the police. Local police can give no explanation for this conduct except that they have instructions from higher quarters. These indiscriminate searches have been extreemly annoying.

I am placing these facts before the public so that they can judge for themselves how the Congress Ministry treats the Musalmans. I appeal to the Musalmans to remain calm and peaceful. Muslims should organize themselves under the flag of the Muslim League and this is the only way to escape this oppression.

ARRESTED KISAN LEADER ON HUNGER-STRIKE

LAHORE, July 20, (A.P.I.):—Choudhri Basawa Singh, President of the State Kisan Committee Kapurthala, has been arrested by the State Police according to a message received at the Punjab Communist Party's headquarters in Lahore.

The message also added "as a protest against the maltreatment of the police he is on hunger-strike."

EXPERTS PLAN PARTITION OF PALESTINE?

Federal System On Lines Of Proposed Settlement In India

LONDON, July 20 (Reuter).—General support of the proposal for a Federal system in Palestine on the lines of the proposed settlement in India, has been shown in the discussions of the London Conference of Anglo-American Experts on Palestine, says the political correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

The correspondent stating that there is now "the prospect of hopeful outcome" of the Conference, points out that it has been meeting for a week and will continue for another week and there is no formal decision yet.

The writer adds, however, "what is envisaged is the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish States with a Central Administration representing both sides responsible for matters of joint concern.

Another outcome of the Conference may be a recommendation that an international appeal should be made for the reception of Jews to which America should give practical lead by consenting to take in an agreed number. This would relieve the pressure on Palestine and alleviate generally the whole problem of Jewish refugees.

These questions are now in the stage of discussion by the Conference, whose recommendations will be made to the British and American Governments."

CUNNINGHAM IN LONDON

LONDON, July 20, (Reuter): General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner, Palestine, arrived here by air today for discussions with the British Government on the situation in Palestine.

BRITISH OFFICERS TO CARRY ARMS

JERUSALEM, July 20, (Reuter): British military headquarters in Palestine today rescinded the recently imposed order that all British troops should carry arms.

Officers will still carry arms at all times and British troops will still walk in pairs when off duty, the new order stated.

STUDENTS FIRE ON CABINET MINISTERS

General Strike In Bolivian Capital

BUENOS AIRES, July 21 (APA)—The Bolivian Embassy announced yesterday that the President of troubled Bolivia, Senor Gajlberto Villarroel, had named a new Cabinet composed entirely of military men.

Earlier reports reaching Buenos Aires told of fresh disorders in the censorship-shrouded Bolivian capital of La Paz. Rebellious students were said to have fired on Cabinet Ministers in front of the Government Palace, wounding one and narrowly missing the President.

One policeman was killed.

A general strike was reported to be still in progress in La Paz.

The reports added that the Bolivian Government alleged that Senor Alfredo Mendiazabal, who was said to be acting under Communist instructions was leader of the uprising.

Persian Workers To Line Up With World T. U. F.

TEHERAN, July 20, (Reuter): Louis Saillant, the Secretary-General of the World Trade Union Federation told 25,000 Tudeh Party (left-wing) demonstrators in Teheran this evening "I have come officially to announce that the Persian workers Union is joining the World Trade Union Federation.

"Today has proved to me that Persian workers are not only capable of safeguarding Persia's independence, but their power is great enough to back the World Trade Union Federation."

GOVT.'S CALLOUS NEGLECT OF MAURITIUS INDIANS

Sarat Bose Indicts Appalling Racial Discrimination

CALCUTTA, July 20, (A.P.I.): Drawing attention to the "woeful" conditions of Indians in Mauritius Island, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Member of the Congress Working Committee, in a statement to the Associated Press of India says: "It is a matter of shame that the Government of India have failed even to bring to the notice of the Indian public the gross injustice meted out to Indian nationals in this far-out land."

Mr. Bose says that in the island, which is under the Colonial administration of Great Britain, Indian constitute by far the greater part of the population. It is they who by their skill and toil have developed the island into profitable plantations for white capitalists. But politically and socially indians are suffering from serious disabilites, the case of which can only be traced to their Indian origin. They have been suffering from the most crude exploitation for more than a century.

Mr. Bose adds: "Hundreds of thousands of Indians were taken out of their home at the instance of British Colonial exploiters to develop these backward lands. The Indian public can now rightly claim to know from the Government of India what measures they have taken to safeguard the interest of these Indians.

FIRE TO JOIN U. N. O.

DUBLIN, July 20, (A.P.A.): Prime Minister De Valera will ask the Dail (Parliament) on July 23 for permission to seek Eire's admission to the United Nations, the Government Information Bureau announced last night.

The application would be made as soon as the Government considers the time opportune. The communique added.

Persian Priest Arrested

TEHERAN, July 20, (Reuter): Syed Abul Ghassem Kachani, a Persian priest has been arrested in Shahrud, Persia on Government Orders.

He was imprisoned by the Allies during the war for taking a leading part in subversive activities linked with German Middle-East Espionage.

U. N. O. Secretary-General In Moscow

LONDON, July 21, (A.P.A.): Moscow radio reported last night that Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Assembly, had arrived in Moscow.

SHAMELESS POLITICAL FRAMEUP

Canadian Labour Attack On Mackenzie King Govt.

TORONTO, July 20, (Reuter): The report of the Royal Commission on Espionage in Canada published last Monday was a "shameless political frameup engineered by the MacKenzie-King Government and directed against a party which is playing a leading role in defence of the working people", said the Labour Progressive party in a statement today.

The party had taken no political orders from Ottawa, Washington, London or Moscow and political policies and decisions were made at Democratic conventions by the party leaders and members, the statement said.

The Espionage report said that there existed in Canada a fifth column organised and directed by Russians in Canada and Russia. It said that Sam Carr and Fred Rose—Labour Progressive members of Parliament, now appealing against a six year sentence for conspiring to give information to Russia—were the main Canadian cogs of Russian Intelligence Organisation.

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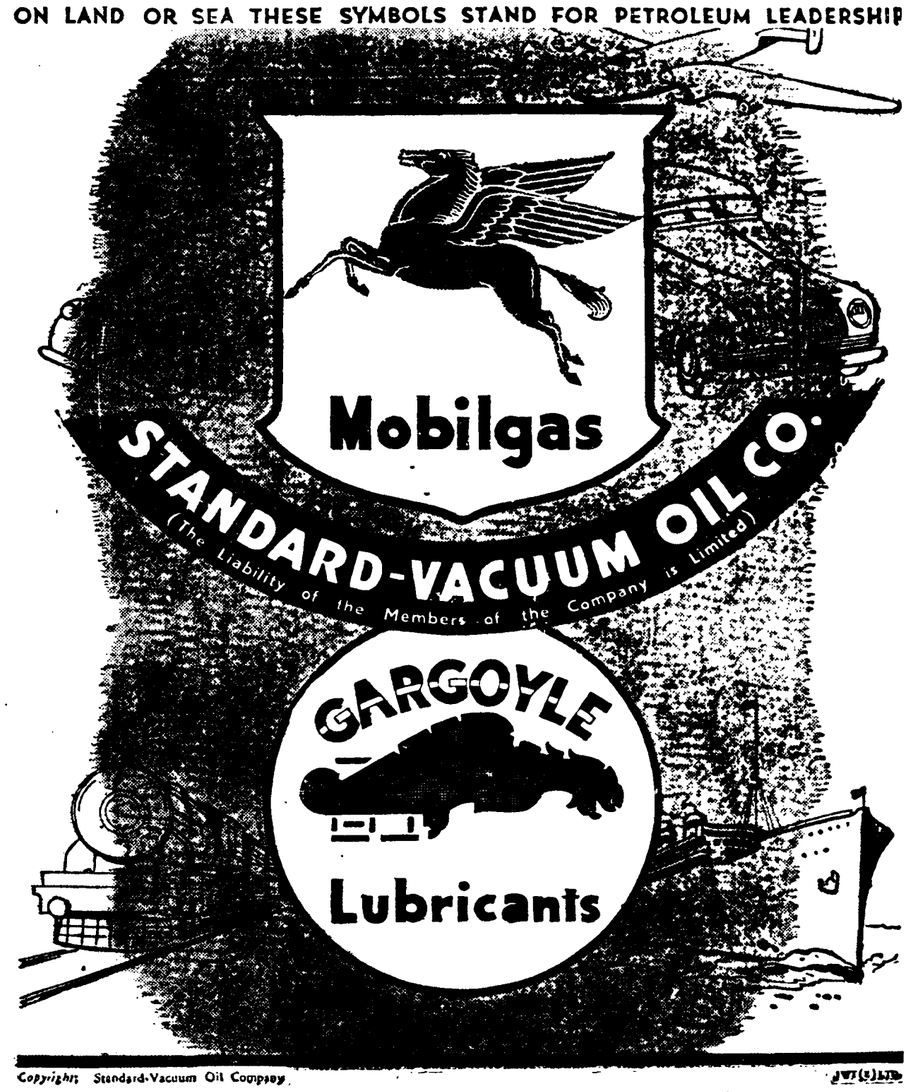

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Our Readers' Views

Equitable Salaries

Sir,—While declaring open the Bombay Branch of the Travancore Bank Ltd. the other day Mr. V. L. Mehta the Bombay Finance Minister called for a fairer treatment to the lower paid staff and the reduction of disparity between the lowest and the highest paid staff ensuring threeby healthy relationship between the various members of the staff and the progress of the banking institution.

Coming as it does from the mouth of an experienced banker that Mr. Mehta has been, the appeal is both timely and to the point. Who can deny that this disgusting disparity is tragely the outcome of the policy of the favoured few in operation not only in the many banking institutions but in several other institutions as well? Sooner the authorities wake up and act upon Mr. Mehta's sound advice the better for all concerned.

NANALAL N. TLATY.

Admission To Colleges

Sir,—Everybody is aware of the fact that the Bombay Government has directed all the Government colleges to admit the so-called 'Scheduled' and 'Backward' Class students in preference to all other Hindus. One cannot but feel distressed at this discrimination. This year at the Kranatak College many students were admitted in the F. Y. Science clases on the plea that they were 'Backward'. Many Christians from Goa got themselves admitted to this class on this plea. Some students who wrote only "Hindu" in the caste and sub-caste column of the admission form, were asked to write clearly their sub-caste. When the sub-caste was other than 'backward' they were refused admission to the class, even though their total of marks was higher than that of those admitted.

Is this what is meant by Premier Kher when he said recent that "Worth, not birth will count henceforth."

"A DISTRESSED STUDENT".
Karnatak College, Dharwar.

National Bank Of India Strike

Sir,—It is a week since the employees of the National Bank of India struck work and what little demonstration they are carrying on to win the sympathy of the public is completely overshadowed by the strike of the postal and telegraph delivery staff. While the latter are vociferous and have easily caught the imagination of the public, the bank employees are only visible round about their bank premises in small groups chit-chatting or speculating on the possible number of blacklegs recruited into their vacancies. It is revealing how the white-collared employees take to the strike. The work of displaying placards and flags and such other demonstrational activities are entrusted to the meek sepoys who sweat in the hot sun while their better-off comrades squat in the shade! If you collapse the demands of the strikers you will not fail to note that there is less of specification where the demands of the sepoys are concerned. There is complacency, which is not justified, among the employees where the demands of the sepoys are concerned. This letter is not meant to drive a wedge between the sepoys and the white-collared employees. But it is a reflection on the comradeship of the strikers. Why do you tug them to your sirings if you cannot treat them as your comrade-in-arms, brother?

V. C. SUVARNA

Sales Tax & Manures

Sir,—May I point out to Mr. G. K. Walwekar whose letter on "Sales Tax and manures" was published in your issue of July 17 that the Government has decided to exempt manures including oil-cakes from payment of the Sales Tax. The necesary notification in this regard has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of July 10.

G. G. GOKHALE
Director of Bombay.

Postal Strike

Sir,—I have read in your to-day's esteemed paper the report of the Post Master General's statement "we are preparing for the worst." While congratulating the P.M.G. for the optimism borne by him I would like to draw his pointed attention to the disastrous situation presented by the postal strike by dislocating Bombay in particular from the rest of the country. He may as well bear in mind the inconvenience and disappointment caused to the public by calling at the delivery centres from day to day with little or no result. It is, therefore, only wise on the part of the P.M.G. to recommend strongly the just and rightful demands of the poor and hard-working postal employees and accelerate to bring the strike to an end in the nterest of all.

J. REUBEN.

"Woes Of Kanara"

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge that the North Kanara District is about the poorest in the Presidency of Bombay. The appalling economic condition of such of the people of this district as have not yet sought escape in emigration, has been steadily deteriorating through the years, and now the more rapidly, since it is a deficit district. The need for immediate amelioration is urgent, if a threatening crisis, devastating in effect, is to be avoided.

The toll of malaria and plague takes from this district every year are responsible for depopulation of hundreds of villages. There is hardly yet any medical aid available nor are there facilities for elementary education and the water supply is scare during the hot weather. The Government will have to give serious thought if they want to save this unfortunate district and include it in their Reconstruction Plan.

A. H. KULKARNI.

Negligence Of Railway Authorities

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your esteemed columns to ventilate a great public girevance against the Railway authorities I can cite the names of two prominent gentlemen who were deprived of all their valuable wearing apparel which were booked to their respective destinations on transfer of the owners.

One of them is Mr. R. Seth, Chief Engineer Incharge-Nawanagar Electric Supply Company, and the other is Mr. G. D. Bagri-Income Tax Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. Seth placed his kit boxes in the brake van alright at Delhi railway station but found to his great dismay and bewilderment at the Jamnagar Railway station that the contents of the boxes were robbed in the way and the empty boxes were relocked.

Similarly Mr. G. D. Bagri found out to his great consternation and utter disappointment that all his valuable kit had disappeared from the closed boxes while travelling from Nagpur to Shillong. Such a deplorable state of affairs reflects a great slur on the management of the Railway authorities who in order to keep up their prestige should try their level best to bring the offenders to book so as to minimise such disgraceful practices on the part of those concerned.

Under such circumstances nobody would ever come forward to put their luggage in the brake vans ipspite of repeated notices and alluring advertisements of the Railway authorities on the subject.

S. K. MALOO.

Delhi.

"Jhumke" & College Students

Sir,—I would like to bring to the notice of the various Student Federation bodies, through the columns of your paper, a few points and inconsistencies that are present in a film called 'Jhumke' and, which are of a slanderous nature and seemed to be levelled at the Indian college.

The picture seems to have the college as the crux of its story, and the producers of the picture have depicted the life of the collegian in none too flattering a manner. Firstly, the producers seem to be labouring under a total misapprehension as to the way a college is run. Everything has been brought to the level of ridicule. Then in most libellious way, they have shown the college as a breeding ground of vulgarity and cheap love affairs. The entire portion of the film where college scenes are shown seem to contain nothing else but sex and the complications and intricacies that sex involves one in. The boys are shown to talk nothing else and the girls likewise. Even 'the Mushaira' is the scene of a most fervent exchange of very amorous words. The characters of certain boys are introduced who seem to be well versed in the arts of seduction and debauchery. The director Mr. Nands has been clever and has hedged these sequences cunningly. But even a blind man will notice the slander behind the picture.

It has only been so recently that Mr. Kher has exhorted the students to help in banishing illiteracy. But with films like "Jhumke" which not only ridicule the colleges but make the most defamatory allegation against their character how can we students stand by him? As it is, it is only so recently that the Indian girls have plucked up enough courage to come into the college sphere, but with pictures like "Jhumke" I cannot visualise too much emancipation.

I am a collegian myself and I assure you that I have never seen any such absurd things being done, and nor have my other thousands of comrades, because these things just don't happen. Do the producers of "Jhumke" mean to imply that hundreds and hundreds of our respectable and good class college girls are sex-starved and vulgar? That their life is centered around obscenity and debauchery?

I fervently appeal to the Student Federation bodies, as well as to the Bombay collegians to see that something is done in the matter. This sort of things reflects on our national honour and character and amounts to mud-slinging on our colleges which are the stepping stones of a better and more educated India of Tomorrow. This thing must be nipped in the bud before other Nandas make other "Jhumkes . . ."

O. KURESHI.

Why No Control On Lodging Charges?

Sir,—Now-a-days all the eating and lodging houses are getting food grains and sugar at controlled rates under the rationing system. Prior to the introduction of rationing in the City of Bombay and suburban district, the lodge-owners were making the purchase of food-grains from the black market paying Rs. 3 per payli of wheat and more than Rs. 5 per payli of rice, and at that time the monthly charges of the lodges were between Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 and annas ten per meal. At present the lodge-owners are getting the supply of wheat and rice under Rationing against their permits at Re. 1 and Rs. 3 respectively. An adequate quota of sugar is also allotted to them. Nevertheless they are increasing the charges day by day and at present they are charging between Rs. 27 and Rs. 35 and Re. 1 and annas 14 per meal. Inspite of these exorbitant charges they are not serving good stuff.

Secondly, they are not serving the meals twice on Sunday, even though they are drawing the full rations against the R.C. of the members taking their regular meals in the lodges. It is alleged that the extra food grains stored by the lodge-owners are sold in the black market by them and in this way they are making huge profits. I do admit that their charges are not exorbitant for the rich people, but what about the middle class people? The middle class people who are getting only fixed salaries of Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 are entirely at the mercy of lodge-owners. I am surprised to note that the Director of Civil Supplies and the Rationing Department are not taking any notice of this state of things. I request the Minister of Civil Supplies, to take the immediate steps in the matter and to redress the grievances of the middle class public.

R. B. DAVE.

"Government Servants & Petition Rules"

Sir,—Your correspondent, B. D., has raised a very appropriate question and I hope that the present popular Government will change the rules at an early date. In almost all Government offices and departments, confidential sheets about the various employees are maintained by the heads of offices or departments. These sheets, it is alleged, are for the good of the employees concerned, yet the beauty is that they are never shown to them and thus they are never allowed the chance of improving themselves. In spite of this the sheets are used against the employees whenever any suitable opportunity occurs.

I give my own example. I have served for about 27 years and have worked under seven or eight officers. Some of them were good while others were petty-minded. Whenever I did anything which, according to their own notions, was not palatable to them, they spoiled my service-sheets. Once one of such officers threatened me with spoiling my service sheets, and I boldly replied that he was free to do whatever he liked reminded him that the service-sheets would not go to heaven with me.

Under the present rules there is no remedy against vindictive officers; on the contrary they are free to harass their subordinates in more ways than one. This is not the time to give my own experiences, but it is necessary that Government should do something to protect the subordinates against the onslaughts of unscrupulous and partial officers. One way to do it is that it should be made incumbent that the service-sheets should be invariably shown to the persons concerned and they should be allowed to represent their case to Government. One thing more. Government should not think that in all cases the officers are free from prejudices. Unless it is done no justice can be expected against the offending and petty-minded officers.

Z. A. BARNI.

Problems Of Anglo-Indians

Sir,—May I be permitted to express my views on matters relating to the Anglo-Indian Association meeting that took place at Green's Hotel through the medium of your esteemed papers.

I was present at the meeting that took place on the evening of the 1st instant, and I would like to stress the following to all members of the community.

Firstly, it must be appreciated that the meeting was well attended. This, I may say, would never have been saw had there been no dance which was to follow the meeting. All that I noticed around me was that the members and others alike were dressed in earnest for the dance.

We as Anglo-Indians must realise that we are on the threshold of a new era in India. Had the meeting broken off after all what was said by Mr. B. G. Kher and the president, I am certain many of us would have had food for thought and would have realised our present position in the new India which we are on the verge of; whereas a dance which followed such a meeting has not had the slightest effect.

Mr. Gillispie mentioned about the Anglo-Indian women and the yeoman's service that they had rendered in the branches of the services. Yes, the only yeoman's service they have rendered is by ignoring their male Anglo-Indian comrades who have done so much in the services. The sooner these women learn that India is their home the better for them. Further I would like to stress and say that a foreign country does certainly not care for them nor the present B.O.R. comrades of some of them.

Women are builders of nations, but, certainly not the average Anglo-Indian woman of to-day. Their heads are full of fun and dances. I have seen enough to know what I am speaking about and have seen enough during the five year in the services.

I appreciate and agree with everything that the Prime Minister had to say at this meeting. Perhaps the majority of the Anglo-Indians have titally ignored his advice, that we can play in the economic and social life of New India to come.

We must realise that we are born in India and must at all costs claim India as our own mother country; believe me neither England, Ireland, Wales nor Scotland claims us and in such a case the only alternative is India where we will go on living and eventually bury our bones in.

We are the poorest community in India where social and economic life is concerned, May I make a suggestion by asking why don't the heads of the Association register all genuine Anglo-Indians which will firstly eliminate cultured Goans and East Indians who are posing as A. I's and furthermore strengthen the community; and also have a basic yearly subscription of about Rs. 5 per year to enable the Association to give the members active help and not lip-service.

Perhaps all this may be ignored by the average Anglo-Indian, nevertheless my contention is we are citizens of India and not of a foreign country.

J. B. C.

Byculla.

Adult Education In Karnatak

Sir,—Congress Ministry is to be complimented for its emphasis on rural welfare. In view of the high percentage of illiteracy among the masses the imporiance of adult education looms large. Karnatak has been a neglected province until now in this field and a few hint on a scheme of quick literacy for the Kannada speaking people may be of some aid to the Ministry.

The Mysore State Literacy Committee have developed a scheme of adult education by which any adult illiterate with ordinary intelligence can read and write elementary Kannada within a period of six months. The whole course consists of a preliminary period of 2 1/2 months by which time the student will master the alphabet and spelling and a further course of 3-1/2 months, by which time he can read small books, write family letters and keep home accounts. A small circulating library, supply of information bulletins in block letters, and a weekly exercise in writing will prevent a lapse into illiteracy.

The courses are well designed, the alphabet being re-arranged so that it is quickly grasped. All stationery books and stipends, if any, should be met by local bodies. Charitable institutions or government in view of the poverty of the people will cost on the average about 5 to 6 rupees a month per adult for a course of six months including Rs. 2 as stipend for volunteer teachers who may be paid Re 1 per course per adult in batches of 10 to 15 devoting about 2 hours on each batch. However, a large number of volunteers are required and they should be trained in the new method. Their work can be only part time.

S. F. S. RAO

Jai Goa!

Sir, Stirring things, unheard of and undreamt even in the wildest of wild imaginations, are taking place in that land of lotus-eaters—Goa. This sleepy hollow has it seems at last wakened up to the joyous strains of freedom's battle and is girding up its loins to join the struggle for freedom from foreign yoke.

The cup of Portuguse autocracy has been now filling up for a very long time and was waiting for just that last drop which would make it overflow. Suppression of all civil liberty, ruthless censorship of a most wanton type, oppression of a helpless, ignorant and an inoffensive religion-ridden people, country a hundred years behind times; absolutely no industry at all; people entirely dependent on the hardearned remittances of those emigrants toiling in foreign lands—such is the pitiable and underdrawn picture of the state of Goa today.

But this petty fascist administration has been propped up and supported by the benign and omnipresent "ma-bap" British and under its aegis the Portuguese were able to mismanage and misrule, and denationalise the Goans just as has been happening in the Indian States.

But the Movine Hand has written the finis to suctt rule and sooner it is realised the beter for them.

A. F. D'SOUZA.

ALL-PARTY SUPPORT TO KISAN 'MORCHA'

Amritsar Villagers' Direct Action Against Punjab Irrigation Dept.

LAHORE, July 20 (API).—The 'Kisan Morcha' at Harsa Chhina, a village near Amritsar, where the peasants are resorting to direct action against the Irrigation Department of the Punjab Government, is being continued with unabated vigour—according to a message received here.

Yesterday, the Harsa Chhina Morcha Committee held a demonstration outside the Punjab Assembly Chamber here leading to the arrest of 15 Kisans. Another Jatha of 15 'resisters' marched towards the Anal Distributory at Harsa Chhina and was arrested.

Meanwhile three members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, namely, Sardar Pratap Singh, and Sardar Shiv Singh in a joint statement today said that the Direct Action at Harsa Chhina has the backing of all shades of political opinion including the Congress, the Muslim League, the Akalis and the Communists.

DECCAN STATES UNION SCHEME

Praja Parishad Secretary, Aundh Ruler & Ministers Consult Gandhiji

PANCHGANI, July 20 (API).—Deccan States' Union Scheme and demands of States subjects were the questions placed before Mahatma Gandhi by Rajasaheb of Aundh who, with Mr. Appasaheb Pant, Prime Minister of Aundh, Mr. Vasantrao Satavalekar, Minister for Post-war Development, Aundh, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, and Mr. B. V. Shikhare, Secretary, Deccan States Praja Parishad had about an hour's talk with Gandhiji this afternoon. The scheme of merging Deccan States with neighbouring British Indian provinces was also put before Gandhiji by Mr. Shikhare.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi approved of holding a convention of elected members of State legislatures of Deccan States, members of Deccan Regional Council constituted according to the decision at Jaipur session of the All-India States Peoples Conference, Presidents of Municipalities and Local Boards in Deccan States and Presidents and Secretaries of Praja Parishads in all Deccan States.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, it is learnt, will preside over this convention to be held at Aundh and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been requested to inaugurate the convention. The date of the Convention has not yet been fixed.

FLOOD HAVOC IN CHITTAGONG

CALCUTTA, July 20, (A.P.I.): Three lives were lost in the Chittagong floods, according to official sources. Reports of two deaths from cholera following the floods have also been received from the Fatikchari area.

An areal survey of 225 square miles of the flood affected area yesterday showed that the water level had gone down considerably and the devastation wrought by floods is visible.

Royal Air Force Dakotas have dropped supplies totalling 229,898 lbs. in the area upto 1 p. m. yesterday. The authorities have also made arrangements for the transport of supplies by boats, trucks railway and launches.

35 CRORES NEW LOAN

2 1/2 Per Cent Issued At Par Redeemable On 1st Aug. 1961

A Government of India Finance Department Notification dated New Delhi, July 22, states:

Subscriptions for an issue of 2½ per cent. Loan 1961, will be received on the 1st August, 1946.

Subscriptions will be in the form of cash|cheque. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions amount approximately to Rs. 35 crores (nominal value), and in any case not later than the close of business on the 1st August, 1946. If the total subscriptions exceed Rs. 35 crores (nominal value) approximately, partial allotment will be made.

If partial allotment is made, a proportionate refund will be made at the time of issue of the new securities. No interest will be paid on the amounts so refunded.

The loan will be repaid at par on the 1st August, 1961.

The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from the 1st August 1946. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August and will be liable to income-tax.

Will Indian Cotton Submerge In Sweeping High Tide Of World Prices?

BOMBAY, July 19.

The ratification by Congress of the American loan to Britain is the biggest news of the week and perhaps the best one since the war ended. The loan is an important step towards freeing the world's trade from the fetters of Government controls, around which economies of various countries have been revolving in separate orbits states weekly review issued by the Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

The possible expansion of the U. S. cotton exports which will be a natural corollary to the loan the decidedly bullish outlook for supplies next season owing to the smallness of cotton acreage, the seriousness of weevil infestation in some parts of the cotton belt and the inflationary ideas aroused by the termination of the O. P. A. stimulated aggressive buying from all quarters. On this buying, prices crossed the level of 35-1/4 cents per lb. for December New York. Since the price advance, after the collapse of the price control system was too rapid, there was a natural inclination to realise profits. Uncertainty with regard to new price control legislation, especially the House action in sending the O. P. A. bill to the joint Congressional Conference Committee, created temporary nervousness and attracted increased offerings which were eagerly snapped up by fresh buying and covering of short accounts. British enquiries revived bullish fervour and prices shot up to a new high level of 35.82 for December and at this point the daily permissible limit was reached.

The steep rise in cotton prices in the U. S. cotton has been causing some concern to Lancashire traders since the U. K. Government will have to pay more for fresh purchases. There are also indications that the export subsidy may be cut from 4 to 2 cents a pound. The British Control has contradicted the recent interpretation put upon the revised U. S. Export regulations that sales on f.o.b. terms do not qualify for the export subsidy and points out that these regulations affect only those sellers who are unable to obtain ship space. To get the subsidy, the seller has now to prove that he can get ship space.

The first substantial imports since the outbreak of war of Russian cotton amounting to more than 15,000 bales arrived in the United Kingdom and will shortly be available to Lancashire spinners. The Russian cottons which British spinners handled pre-war were considered an excellent substitute for Americans.

LOCAL SITUATION.

Cotton prices in Bombay during the week fluctuated in a listless manner around the level of Rs. 475 for J. C. C. September. The principal feature of the market has been its awareness of its inherent strength rather than indication of price trend. One reason why prices are thwarted in their bold and persistent bid for higher levels is the vicinity of ceilings though sentiment remains magnifesaly bullish. Many varieties, such as LSS. 289 F etc. have already touched the ceiling and Vijay is knocking hard against it.

Transactions in the ready market continue in large volume with basis steadier due to large scale absorption by mill and trade interests. Exporters to Shanghai were active buyers. Holders of stocks seemed generally unwilling to part with lots of desirable grades at the present premiums. Operators are looking forward to permission being granted for forward trading in the 1946-47 crop and on the present showing, it appears that the new crop trading will be done at about 30 rupees higher than I. C. C. September.

On the basis of current prices in America, a substantial increase in the ceiling price of Indian Cotton would appear to be justified. The question is whether a sense of realism is always the underlying principle of Indian controls, which may well need adjustment. The immediate effect of the American loan will be the re-opening of the channels of International commerce. Indian cotton, which is underpriced both internally and externally will naturally benefit by the liberated international demand. It does not require much imagination to see that if the ceilings of Indian cotton are not increased, they will soon be submerged in the sweeping high tide of world prices.

The monsoon current has weakened considerably in the past week and reports of dry spell have come in from most quarters. The break will prove beneficial to Broach/Surti, and Dholiera/Mathia areas where excessive rains had seriously hampered sowing operations. Clear and sunny weather was what was needed in Oomra but in Berars and parts of Mogla tracts which were suffering from scarcity of rain, moisture is immediately necessary. The outlook in Southerns is alarming owing to the continued drought which has been causing harm both to cotton and grain crops. Cotton sowings have been held up in Western/Northerns.

BAJPAI FOR WASHINGTON

LONDON, July 20. (Reuter): Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Indian Agent-General to Washington, left London for Washington tonight by the Pan-American Airways with his young son. He expects to be back in Europe in time for the Peace Conference in Paris.

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Calcutta, invites sealed tenders for the purchase of the entire quantity or portion of:

Large quantities of Bolts and Nuts, Stalks, Tubular Barks, Copper Wire Couplings, Stay Wires, Washers, Brackets, Pins, Plumbers Metals, etc. located at Ordnance Depot, Manipur Road, Manipur, Assam.

Subscriber Reference No. RCC,B-1|SR-500001 due on 30-V-'46

Due date: 30-7-'46.
Public Opening of Tenders: 11-30 a.m., 1-8-'46.

Offer to remain open for acceptance: till 30-8-'46.

Earnest money: 10 p.c. of the value offered.

Tenders should be addressed to the Regional Commissioner Disposals, 4, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Stores will be sold without guarantee of their conditions and according to the conditions laid down in Form Com. 117. Full particulars are obtainable from the Information Officer, 4, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS, (SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. DS-58

BOOKS
By Dr. K. V. MATHEW, Travancore.

(1) PRACTICAL REJUVENATION
1946 Edn. Rs. 3/12
"Of immense practical help and service to most men who have begun to feel afraid of the chilling hand of senility."
—"MORNING STAR"

(2) BIRTH CONTROL
1946 Edn Rs 2/8
"The book is immensely practical and every reader will find it a very useful manual on the subject."
—"THE HINDU"

(3) CAUSES AND CURE OF STERILITY.
1946 Edn. Rs. 3/12
"Deals with all the aspects of sterility in men and women and indicates some sure practical methods, based on his extensive medical xperience and observation. It is a helpful book written in an equally helpful manner which should prove a boon to every sterile couple."
—"THE ORIENT"

HEALTH BOOK STALL
7, Krishnan Koil Street, G. T. MADRAS

Here's my COUGH again!
COUGH!
Are you saying this? If so, beware! Don't let it establish itself - Check it at once and obtain quick relief with
VENO'S
LIGHTNING
COUGH CURE

THE NATIONAL TRADING CO. BOMBAY 9

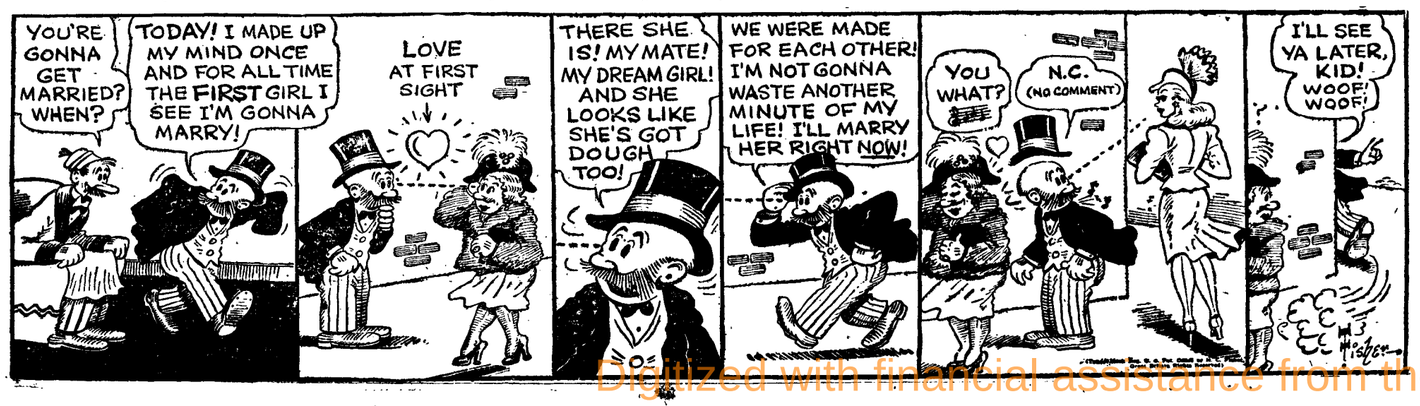
DASHLIGHT MANTLES
SUITS ALL INCANDESCENT LAMPS & LANTERNS
UNRIVALLED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE & LONG LIFE
RADHA KANTO DOSS & SONS LTD.
211, OLD CHINA BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1946, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 18,11,913-0-9, brought forward from the last year's account, amount to Rs. 64,90,224-0-5 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:

To pay an Adinterim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of Income-tax, (i.e. Rs. 1-8-0 per share) for the half year ended 30th June, 1946. ..	Rs. 15,70,050-0-0
To carry forward to next half-year's account, subject to provision for taxation.	Rs. 49,20,174-0-5
	Rs. 64,90,224-0-5

MUTT AND JEFF—Who's Afraid Of The Big Bad Woof, Big Woof, Big Bad Woof — By BUD FISHER


YOU'RE GONNA GET MARRIED? WHEN?
TODAY! I MADE UP MY MIND ONCE AND FOR ALL TIME THE FIRST GIRL I SEE I'M GONNA MARRY!
LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT
THERE SHE IS! MY MATE! MY DREAM GIRL! AND SHE LOOKS LIKE SHE'S GOT DOUGH TOO!
WE WERE MADE FOR EACH OTHER! I'M NOT GONNA WASTE ANOTHER MINUTE OF MY LIFE! I'LL MARRY HER RIGHT NOW!
YOU WHAT?
N.C. (NO COMMENT)
I'LL SEE YA LATER, KID! WOOF! WOOF!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted One experienced Aya to care for a baby of one year. Boarding and Lodging, pay Rs. 25/-. Apply Box No. 2877, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Clerk, knowing Independent Correspondence and Typing for an Import and Export Office. Please apply to Messrs. Kundanmal Ramlal, 78/80, New Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2. 2859

Wanted a Lady Teacher for two small children. Time 5 to 6-30. Pay Rs. 35. Apply Box No. 2876, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted full-time Draughtsman for Architect's Office. Student from School of Arts preferred. Apply personally Modi Hazarat & Company, People's Building, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 2857

Wanted English Hindi Correspondent to work on Hindi typewriter. Apply Box No. 2854, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Travelling Salesmen to sell products of the Khandelwal Glass Works, Sasni. Good terms. See or apply Vedparkash Lamba, 151, Shariff Devji Street (Chakla) Bombay 3. (2639)

Wanted an experienced Engineer or Foreman for a Factory making Steel Shelving, Cupboards and Tubular Furniture near Bombay. State experience and wages expected. Apply Box No. 8889, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady to work as a General Clerk in our Office. Good knowledge of English necessary. Apply stating salary required. Box No. 2869, "Bombay Chronicle."

The Advertising Department of a large manufacturing firm requires outdoor Advertising Inspectors. Preference will be given to candidates who have travelled extensively in Western India, and have a sound knowledge of the local languages. Decent starting salary and good prospects. Apply to Box No. 8988, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—(1) Games Instructor. Pay scale Rs. 50/- fixed. Post is temporary at present but likely to be permanent and graded. Qualifications: Kandivali trained or diploma or certificate in Physical training from any recognised institution. Age not above 30. (2) Smithy Instructor: Pay scale 50-3-80. (3) Typist-Clerks: Pay scale 50-5/2-80. Dearness allowance for all the posts as sanctioned by Government from time to time. Benefit of contributory Provident Fund after confirmation. Apply: The Secretary, Children's Aid Society, 83, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, Bombay, 16, on or before 31st July, 1946. (8996)

Applications are invited from qualified candidates to fill the posts of clerks and typist in the Factory Department, Bombay. The scales of pay admissible are shown below. Candidates with Approved War Service are eligible. Applications in candidates' own handwriting stating age, qualification, speed of typing (if any), place of birth and caste or religion, with copies of University and Domicile certificates and other testimonials if any, should reach the Chief Inspector of Factories, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 27th July, 1946. Clerks—Rs. 35-5/2-75 plus compensatory allowance and dearness allowance. Typist—Rs. 50-3-95 plus dearness allowance. (8958)

SITUATIONS WANTED

Muslim graduate held responsible position in Government Offices open for part time employment in Bombay in the afternoon only. Please write Box No. 2862, "Bombay Chronicle."

Seven Years' experienced Typist Clerk, knowing Motorcar driving, seeks decent and permanent position. Write Box No. 2870, "Bombay Chronicle."

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Wanted Five Rooms Block, Hindu locality in Bombay or Suburbs. Please write J. C. Vora, 107, C.P. Tank, or see personally. (2374)

PERSONAL ADLETS

Young persons desire contact with Social Clubs and Society of Youths, will be Life Members. Please write to Box No. 2872, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Special Making-up New Session classes for late entrants for Professional Diploma Courses. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (2875)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale—most modern Agricultural Farm with pucca built houses Stable, etc. in vacant possession, also ample well water suitable for Cinema Studio or any industries area about 80,000 square yards in Bombay Suburban. Apply Box No. 2864, "Bombay Chronicle."

One Storeyed House, facing Sea Shore at Danda, near Khar for Sale for about Rupees Ten Thousand only. Apply Post Box No. 936, Bombay. (2853)

RADIO FOR SALE

New all wave radio sets have arrived. Come and select your requirements from the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd. 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Post Box 1312, Bombay 1. Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, New Delhi. (8153)

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 15th July, '46.

ORDER

No. 54(a)/IV-A:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81, of the Defence of India Rules, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of the order issued in Government Notification in the late Finance Department (Supply), No. 54-A/IV, dated the 21st August 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that no person shall remove cocoanut oil in excess of 5 lbs. by rail, road or sea from any place within the limits of the Province of Bombay to any place in India outside the limits of the said Province except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted in the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, or the Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (General) Bombay, or the licensing officer in the office of the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate concerned.

EXPLANATION:—For the purposes of this Order the Bombay Suburban District shall include the 47 villages of the Thana taluka of the Thana district specified in Schedule "A" to Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9823/33-III, dated the 24th September, 1945.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the above Order should be given by—(a) publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette (b) issue of a Press Note explaining its provisions; (c) publication of the same in the following newspapers; namely:—(1) The Times of India, Bombay; (2) Bombay Chronicle, Bombay; (3) Free Press Journal, Bombay; (4) Morning Standard, Bombay; (5) Navakal, Bombay; (6) Vividha Vritta, Bombay; (7) Jam-e-Jamshed, Bombay; (8) Bombay Samachar, Bombay; (9) Mumbai Vartaman, Bombay; (10) Samyukta Karnatak, Hubli; (11) Dnyan Prakash, Poona; (12) Kesari, Poona; (13) Navashakti, Bombay; (14) Roznam-e-Khilafat, Bombay; (15) Inquilab, Bombay; (16) Vishwamitra, Bombay; (d) affixing copies thereof to the notice boards in the revenue offices in the districts the Province of Bombay and announcing by beat of drum in the village of the said districts that copies of the Order have been so affixed and (e) supplying copies of the same to the following associations namely:—(1) The Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bombay; (2) The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association, Bombay; (3) The Bombay Cocoanut Oil Association, Bombay.

By order of the
Governor of Bombay,
D. S. BHAKLE,
Joint Secretary to Government.
(8985)

DACCA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary Readership in Mathematics for about two years from 11th November, 1946 on a salary in the scale of Rs. 400-40/2-600 initial salary depending on qualification. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than 20th August 1946. For full particulars please apply to the Registrar. 8937

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale, One Morris Sedan Car, 1936 Model, in perfect condition. Please enquire M/s. R. S. Production, Suraj Bhuvan, Vincent Road, Matunga. (2879)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockist and Agents for Toilet Products. Apply to United Sales Syndicate, 80, Khand Bazar, Bombay 3. (2669)

DEBT-RECOVERY

For Recovery of your Outstation Claims and Decrees, write to Post Box 526, Bombay, Telephone 22848. 2837

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

(1) 3 Duquenne water Tube Boilers of 2600 sft. Heating surface each. (2) 2 Quadruple Evaporators, each 7000 sft. H. S. complete with pumps. (3) 2 Vacuum Pans with traps and condensors 17.7 tons capacity each. One caiendria and one coil pan. (4) One 'Hiordan' charcoal gas producer type 30, complete with Blower rarely used in good working order. (5) One—Charcoal suction Gas plant manufactured by "Kirloskers." (8973)

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted a Typewriter. See personally J. C. Vora & Co., 107, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4. (2873)

A best name is invited for a film story on the adventurous life of Netaji Subashchandra. Approved name shall be purchased for Rs. 500/-. Write before 1st August, Sassoon Bros. Apply Box No. 2881, "Bombay Chronicle."

Few Pieces of Nine Valves AC American Hallicrafter Skychampion, the Master of Communication receivers have come. Those disappointed are requested to call at Tropex Radio Agency near Charni Road Station, Bombay. (2880)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available for Sales. Eastern Electric Fans, Eagle Hornes, Cycle spare parts. Gamandra Sales, Nawab Mansion, Gunbow Street. Fort, Bombay. 2598

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

2½ Per Cent LOAN 1961

LIMITED TO Rs. 35 CRORES
(Approximately).

OPENING ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1946 AND CLOSING ON THE SAME DAY
WITHOUT NOTICE

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (NOMINAL)

Subscriptions will be received in cash/cheque.

Applications will be received from 10 a.m. standard time at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices or at any treasury. 8993

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION
of 3½ per cent.
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS

FROM THE 15TH AUGUST 1946 TO THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1946.

(both days inclusive)

Holders of

(1) 3½ Per cent. Loan of 1842-43,
(2) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55,
(3) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1865,
(4) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1879 and
(5) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-1

(Notified for discharge vide Government Notification No. D/4766-B/46 dated the 24th May, 1946).

will have the option of converting their holdings at par into

(1) 3 Per Cent. Conversion Loan of 1946—
Issue price Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)
or
(2) 2¾ Per Cent. Loan 1976—
Issue price Rs. 99 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)

The 3% Conversion Loan of 1946 is not redeemable before the 16th September 1986 and the investor is guaranteed the rate of interest at 3% for forty years.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India and at all Government Treasuries.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

Issued by Finance Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

8915 AC-78

MORVI PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED A PALACE GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT in the grade of Rs. 125-5-150 p.m. Should possess at least diploma or other certificate of some recognised Horticultural Institution. Must have experience of general layout of gardens and be familiar with growing and maintaining different kinds of flowering trees, shrubs, and creepers and layout of herbaceous borders and all forms of ornamental gardening. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge of fruit cultivation. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating caste, age, qualifications and previous experience.

M. M. GANDHI,
State Engineer, Morvi.
89/1

NOTICE

WANTED a registered Medical Graduate for the post of Lecturer in Jurisprudence, Toxicology & etc. at the R. A. Podar Medical College (Ayurvedic), Worli, Bombay, on pay Rs. 75/- p.m. plus dearness allowance admissible according to the orders of Government from time to time.

Knowledge of Hindi is essential. Preference will be given, other things being equal, to candidates who have rendered approved war service and possess Ayurvedic and Sanskrit knowledge. For further particulars and application form, apply to the Principal of the College with self-addressed stamped envelope. Last date for receiving applications is 14th AUGUST, 1946. Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from appointment. (8995)

EAST INDIA, BENGAL ASSAM & BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

Due to non-acceptance of Registered, Insured and V.P.P. letters by the Posts & Telegraphs Department, consignees of goods and parcels are likely to experience difficulty in producing Railway Receipts in order to effect delivery of their consignments.

The existing procedure in regard to granting delivery on the execution of Indemnity Bonds, stamped or otherwise, will enable consignments to be taken delivery of, but in the case of consignments booked to "Self" where the procedure has hitherto been to forward the Railway Receipts by Registered or Value Payable Post difficulties will arise inasmuch as such consignments can only be delivered on a stamped Indemnity Bond after it has been endorsed by the sender authorising delivery to the party to whom the consignment is to be delivered.

In view of this circumstance, consignees of goods and parcels are strongly advised to refrain from despatching consignments booked to "Self" as such consignments are liable to detention at destination giving rise to Demusrage or Wharfage in addition to the possibility of deterioration to consignments and shortages taking place. 8986

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of Second hand Condensor Tubes. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Re. 1/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 5-8-1946 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (8982)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts for the office of the Special Officer (Electric Grid), Bombay,

(1) Senior Draftsman (Electrical & Mechanical), Scale of pay: Rs. 165-8-245.
(2) Assistant Draftsman (Electrical & Mechanical), Scale of pay: Rs. 125-5/2-190.
(3) Draftsmen (Civil):
Scale of pay:
(a) Rs. 110-10-180, plus Compensatory Local allowance for graduates in Civil Engineering.
(b) Rs. 90-5/2-140, plus Compensatory Local allowance for others.
(4) Assistant Draftsmen (Civil),
Scale of pay:
(a) Rs. 70-5-110 plus Compensatory Local allowance for persons possessing Diploma in Civil Engineering from recognised Institutes.
(b) Rs. 50-5/2-90, plus Compensatory Local allowance for others.
(5) Tracers (Electrical & Mechanical) & (Civil), and Computors.
Scale of pay: Rs. 25-2-55-3-70, plus Compensatory Local allowance.

Higher starting pay within the scale may be allowed to well qualified candidates.

The posts have the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund and Dearness Allowance admissible from time to time.

The posts are temporary but likely to last a long time, and some of them are likely to be made permanent.

The candidates for the posts of Draftsmen should ordinarily be Engineering Degree or Diploma holders or possess admissible Engineering qualifications. Those who have passed the Second Grade examination for the Drawing Certificate of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and have obtained a certificate of Architectural course or students who have passed through Sir J. J. School of Art, after acquiring a fair theoretical knowledge of building construction, drawing, tracing, etc., are also eligible to apply for the posts of Draftsmen (Civil) & Assistant Draftsmen (Civil).

For one post under item (1), intimate knowledge of Hydro-power station design structural steel and reinforced concrete construction and working knowledge of designs of dams, tunnels, pipelines, machine foundations, building construction estimating are desirable, and for another post under item (1), intimate knowledge of steam and Diesel Power Station designs, structural steel, ordinary R.C.C. construction, building foundations, construction and estimating are necessary.

The Assistant Draftsmen under item (2) should be acquainted with structural steel and reinforced concrete construction, building constructions estimating and taking out quantities.

Draftsmen (Civil) under items (3) and (4) should be well versed in the preparation of plans and estimates for roads, buildings, bridges, structural steel and reinforced concrete construction, ordinary water supply and sanitary installation and possess general knowledge of heavy machine foundations and designs of dams, etc.

Candidates for Draftsmen's posts should have 10 years practical experience and those for Assistant Draftsmen's posts, 5 years practical experience.

Candidates for posts of Tracers and Computors under item (5) should have practical experience of not less than 3 years in the type of work which they will be called upon to do.

Applications giving particulars of age, caste, sub-caste, domicile, educational qualifications and practical experience should reach the Special Officer (Electric Grid), Electric Grid Offices, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, on or before 7th August, 1946. (8983)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th August, 1946, to TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1946, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Dated the 19th July, 1946.

N.B.:—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1946, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 21st August, 1946. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. (8984)

NOTICE

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, the 20th July, 1946.

IN VIEW of the Postal strike the posting of Dividend Warrants for the half year ended 30th June, 1946, to Shareholders on the Bombay Register is being held in abeyance until normal Postal communications are restored.

A. POOLE,
Offg. Secretary &
Treasurer.
(8991)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE CLOTH MERCHANT

ACCORDING to the latest notification of the Textile Commissioner, it is known that the quota holders are prohibited from processing any Grey Cloth, and as a result, the right of Processing Grey Cloth by quota holders is cancelled. It is considered necessary that an association should be formed by the quota holders, was discussed in the Meeting held on 19-7-1946 and an Association called "The Processed Piece Goods Dealers Association" has been formed. The dealers who are interested in processing and who desirous to join Association are requested to furnish the following information before 27-7-1946.

(1) Since when you have started dyeing and bleaching business.

(2) All the particulars relating as to how many bales were processed in each year since 1937 to 1945. (Please mention the numbers of bales and the names of factory where the goods were processed.)

The above information may kindly be sent to the following address.

SHA KANJI DWARKADAS,
Govind Gali, M. T. Market,
Bombay, 2.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Sha Kanji Dwarkadas.
„ Sheth Veramal Parashram.
„ Sheth Dolatram Mohanlal.
„ Sheth Champaklal Jayantilal.
„ Sheth Baldeodas Jamnadas.
(8997)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 76 of 1946.

Re:
(1) FARDUN RUSTOM IRANI and
(2) RANI PREMLATA, wife of Fardun Rustom Irani, both residing at Transwal Terrace, Falkland Road, Bombay, the former, proprietor of the Khatao Alfred Theatrical Co., at Ballwala Theatre, Falkland Road, Bombay, and the latter, an actress at the said Khatao Alfred Theatrical Co. .. Debtors.

On the Petition of the abovenamed Debtors praying for the benefit of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, (III of 1909), an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction on the 13th day of July, 1946, adjudging the said Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1946.

K. K. DASTUR,
Insolvency Registrar.
(8992)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

Petition No. 233 of 1946.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VITHALDAS TULSIDAS of Kodinar Hindu Inhabitant, who was doing business till his death as a merchant at Addisababa. .. Deceased.

SHAH MEGHJIBHAI HARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, Vaidya Bhuvan, 2nd Floor, outside the Fort of Bombay, Executor, according to the tenor of the Will of the Deceased. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS, Sir LEONARD STONE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-six and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYER.

The 3rd day of July, 1946.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(8994)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between CHHOTUBHAI C. PATEL, NARANJI U. PATEL, MAHIPATRAM G. BHATT and GORDHANBHAI L. BHAKTA and which carried on business as Chemists and Druggists in the name of the Standard Medical Agency at Anand Bhuwan, Princess Street in Bombay and which firm in partnership with the firm of Surgical Dressing Company, Bombay, carried on business as Chemists and Druggists at Baroda in the name of the Indian Chemical House, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 15th May, 1946, the said partnership in the name of the Indian Chemical House having also been DISSOLVED on the 15th May, 1946, the Standard Medical Agency having retired from the said firm. The said Mahipatram G. Bhatt and Gordhanbhai L. Bhakta have retired from the said partnership firm, i.e., of the Standard Medical Agency. All debts due and owing by the said late firm of Standard Medical Agency will be received and paid respectively by the said Chhotubhai C Patel and Naranji U. Patel who will continue to carry on the said business.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Chhotubhai C. Patel and Naranji U. Patel.
Bombay, 19th July, 1946.
(6987)

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership subsisting between Mrs. Zarina I. Currimbhoy, (2) Syed Manzoor Ahmed and (3) Ashraff Gulamhusein in the business of Government and Building Contracts under the Firm's name and Style of Messrs. AZIZ & CO. has been DISSOLVED from the 8th day of February, 1946, and that Mrs. Zarina I. Currimbhoy is now the Sole Proprietor AZIZ & CO.

AHMEDALI K. SAJUN,
Advocate for AZIZ & CO. and for Mrs. Zarina I. Currimbhoy.
(8381)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 6 Trucks Chevrolet Model 1942-45, 2 Trucks Studebaker, 1 Truck International, 1 Truck Ford V/8, 1 Truck Ford 4 Cylinders, 1 Truck Willys and 2 Touring Cars Models 1934-35, all in running order, on MONDAY, 29th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Compound opposite Saint Xavier Playground, Naigaum Scheme No. 60, Road No. 17, near Poibavdi Tram Junction under instructions from the Party concerned.

The above Vehicles are on view.
Terms: 25% Cash deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from The REGIONAL DISPOSAL COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY, the undersigned will offer for Sale by the Public Auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 25th, 26th, & 27th July 1946 at 9 a.m. (Sharp) at M. T. BREAKDOWN Depot, DEHU, near POONA, the following Stores:—

400 Motor Trucks or Vehicles of different makers, such as Chevrolet, Ford, Jips, Dodge, Motor Cycles of Solo, combination, Norton B.S.A. Indian Ariel Auto, and Matcheless. M. T. Parts, such as Axles, Bodies, Wings, Cabs, Petrol Tanks, Springs, Chassis, Radiators, Engines, 2000 Tyres of assorted size.

Conditions of Sale:—Twenty Five per cent of Deposit on the fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within Seven Days. Deliveries to be completed within 21 Days.

All terms and conditions of Sale will be announced prior to commencement of Auction. Further details can be had from the Auctioneer.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, POONA.
Telephone No. "722"
Telegraph address: "TIMBER".
8948

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